MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 288 BOMBAY: FRIDAY DECEMBER 3, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
5th Dec. '15	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	...	...
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	...	...
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	...	...
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8000	...	...
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
12th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to 'THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati
*5th Dec.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
7th ,,	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
21st ,,	Pundua	East and South African ports via Marmagoa

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec
Mowori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	2778	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	2801	20th Dec	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Kerk Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Two a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaoh Maru	3998	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru	4489	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5320	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	29th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. 26

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	30th Dec
City of Marseilles	A & C	8200	...	

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess. A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, or application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Sicindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6888	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	680
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1453

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRIST[redacted]1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changehun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treas[illegible]

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Penang	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Pukit	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed [illegible] for shorter periods at rates of [illegible] which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING [illegible] transacted rules for which [illegible] application.

H. P. STRIN[illegible]ELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional Line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 150—10—300 p.m., including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. The Officer will be debarred from private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of December, 1915.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
960 Nagpur Municipality, C. P.

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

APPLICATIONS from qualified persons are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Godavari. Salary Rs. 700—20/annual—1,000.
2. Applicants should state their qualifications, age and previous experience. If the applicants are now employed, applications should be submitted through the Head of the office.
3. Applications will be received up to [illegible] December, 1915.

M. G. CORBETT,
911 Secretary, District Board.

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Traffic, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.
2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.
Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, one having "Languages" and the other "Mathematics" as their voluntary subject, on Rs. 50 p. m. as teachers in the P. B. High School, Jamkhandi, and two efficient, passed SUB-OVERSEERS, for State Public Works on Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 15 as travelling allowance. Apply, before 15th December, 1915, with testimonials stating age and caste. Confirmation in appointments to be subject to a probation of 6 months in each case. The appointments are pensionable.

STATE KARBHARI JAMKHANDI.
(S. M. C.)
Jamkhandi, 27th November, 1915. 2481

WANTED a FOREMAN for the general supervision and maintenance of the Passenger and Wagon Ferry connecting, across the Megna River, A. B. Railway stations Ashuganj and Bhairab, salary Rs. 350 per mensem, and rent-free quarters, plus allowances of Rs. 50 per month if no accidents or mismanagement with the Company's plant and property occurs during the month. Candidates must hold first class Engineers' certificates and have had previous experience in a similar appointment. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to
THE LOCO. & CARR SUPERINTENDENT,
A. B. Railway,
Pahartali P. O.,
1003 (Chittagong).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a SHOP FOREMAN, temporary, to be in charge of the workshops attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received their shop training in Europe, and have experience in modern methods of keeping workshop accounts and management. Preference will be given to those who in addition have experience of Indian methods. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 250.
Applications should be addressed to "K. T. B. Tressler, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras," so as to reach this office before the 15th December, 1915.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries.
Post Box No. 454, Madras.
25th November, 1915. 912

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase a few share in PHILLIPS & Co. Ltd., Apply to Box No. 646 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2488

WANTED.—a TENANT to share a commodious office premises in Hamam St. For particulars, Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY Fone No. 2569. 2496

WANTED.—Immediately for Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur one B.A., or B.Sc. Salary Rs. 70-10-100. Apply to the HEADMASTER. 2467

WANTED—a GRADUATE with Science for a local High School. Sanskrit-knowing man preferred. Write to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2495

WANTED a CLERK who can keep accounts and correspondence only men of experience should apply in person between 12 to 2 p.m., to Messrs. JAGJIVAN VALABHDAS PADAMSEY & Co., 103, Medows Street, Fort. 2493

WANTED.—SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected.

SIMON & MOTILAL,
Times Building.
2466

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¼ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle For particulars apply to Box No 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET—From January [illegible] first floor flat, Marine Hall, Wodehouse Road, Colaba. E. F. [illegible] Apply to EBRAHOMJEE [illegible] Chuckle Street. 2450

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large air bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET.—Lonavla "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Bungalows fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Karani Building, opposite, Cama Baug. 2176

TO LET.—a TOP FLOOR FLAT in El Circle with big veranda and open to west. Rent Rs. 115 p.m. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY Fone No. 2569. 2496

TO LET.—Immediately 2ND FLOOR FLAT in Colaba Causeway with 4 rooms, 1 bath, Kitchen, Godown, etc.:—rent Rs. 60. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY Fone 2569. 2496

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanowlie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

SHOP—In Hornby Road Rent Rs. 125. Opposite Whiteaway's next to J. Barton. Short or long leases. Electric light and fan fittings. Emboossed ceiling, marble flooring. Apply J. BARTON, London Eyesight Specialist. 2479

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at single fares for the double journey will be issued between any two stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway from the 12th to the 31st December, 1915, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1916.
Intermediate class return tickets at 6 pies per mile will also be issued between any two stations for any distance over 100 miles where intermediate class accommodation is provided on trains.
For full particulars see poster notice exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters or to the undersigned.

W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th November, 1915. 262

NOTICES.

Bombay, 15th November, 1915.

To
THE HON'BLE SIR JAMSETJEE JIJIBHOY BART.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,

We, the undersigned citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the Congress Mandap near Church Gate Station for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief and sense of heavy loss sustained by the premature death of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and for taking measures to worthily commemorate his great and distinguished public services.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. Heaton.
Sassoon J. David.
Cawasji Jehangir.
Fazalbhai Curimbhoy.
Bhalchandra Krishna.
Fredrick Sprott.
N. G. Chandavarkar.
Jugmohandas Vurjivandas.
J. A. D. McBain.
S. M. Edwardes.
G. K. Parekh.
D. E. Wacha.
H. A. Wadya.
D. A. De Monte.
J. P. Orr.
M. R. Jardine.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas.
Jehangir B. Petit.
O. V. Muller.
B. J. Horniman.
R. D. Sethna.
M. C. Murzban.
Phiroze C. Sethna.
Cawasji Jehangir (Jr.)
N. V. Gokhale.
Choonilal V. Mehta.
Furdoonji M. Kanga.
N. J. Gamadia.
R. Aitken.
Rustom K. R. Cama.
R. Scott.
Gordhandas Khatau.
Mirza Ali Mahmadkhan.
N. V. Mandlik.
Rustom D. N. Wadia.
B. J. Wadia.
Dinshaw J. Vakil.
Gulabchand M. Damania.
Manubhai N. Haridas.
Madhavji Thakersey.
K. Subramani Iyer.
Dinshaw B. Master.
Hiralal D. Nanavati.
Rustom N. Ranina.
P. N. Wadia
Ratansha E. Kohyar.
Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji.
Vallabhdas Jamnadas.
Girdhardas Jaithabhoy.
Morarji Velji.
Vallabhdas Chatoorbhooj.
Dinshaw M. Petit.
Lalloobhai A. Shah.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Dorab J. Tata.
S. B. Bharucha.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola
T. W. Birkett.
Vithaldas D. Thackersey.
Abdool Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy.
C. H. Setalwad.
Stanley Reed.
N. M. Samarth.
Lalloobhai Samaldas
Manmohandas Ramji.
M. A. Jinnah.
H. Sooleman Abdool Wahed.
H. Campbell.
Ratan J. Tata.
H. P. Mody.
Rahimtoola Carrimbhoy.
Casamally Jairajbhoy.
A. G. Viegas.
D. N. Bahadurji.
P. R. Cadell.
Daji Abaji Khare.
J. J. Davar.
Faiz B. Tyabji.
R. P. Masani.
Nadirshaw E. Sukhia.
Mahamadbhai Carimbhoy.
Ratansi D. Morarji.
H. J. Bhabah.
Hormusji Dadabhoy.
Purshottamdas Thakordas
B. N. Bhajekar.
Tribhovandas N. Malvi.
K. E. Dadachanji.
G. K. Gadgil.
M. R. Sayani.
D. G. Dalvi.
Bhaskerrao V. Mehta
Jehangir Khursetji.
A. P. Cama.
Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy.
C. M. Cursetji.
R. K. Tarachand.
Gopalji Walji Soonderji.
Valji Shamji.
Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji.
Ranchhordas Thackersey.
Chatoorbhooj Shivji.

and many others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the Congress Mandap near Church Gate Station on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Bombay, 1st December, 1915. Sheriff of Bombay.
2489

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOVIND SHANKAR VALINKAR has contracted to sell to our client Mr. POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANI the immoveable property hereinafter firstly secondly and thirdly described. All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, chhage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 14, Hunnuman Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Bagait land or ground situate lying and being at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the District of Nasik bearing Survey No. 15 containing by admeasurement 5 acres 30 gunthas, the assessment being Rs. 6-15-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land of Gasper Gonsalves and beyond that by survey No. 14 on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described and beyond that by Survey Nos. 28 and 32, on or towards the West by Survey No. 15 on or towards the North by the Nasik Poona Road together with the well, trees etc., standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Jirayit land situate at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the District of Nasik bearing Survey No. 15 containing by admeasurement 6 acres 38 gunthas, Government Assessment Rs. 8-2-0 and bounded as follows:—that is to say
On or towards the East by Survey No. 14.
On or towards the South by Survey Nos. 28 and 12.
On or towards the West by Survey No. 16.
On or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and the property of Gasper Gonsalves and beyond that by the Nasik Poona Road with trees and shrubs standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—All that triangular piece or parcel of Jirayit land or ground known as Thike Upalyat Sinner Vatche Jirayit situate at Deolali in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik in the Nasik District bearing Survey No. 17 containing by admeasurement 8 acres 30 gunthas, and Kharaba Gunthas 5 in all 8 acres and 35 gunthas Government Assessment Rs. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say
On or towards the East by Survey No. 16.
On or towards the South by Survey No. 26 and 16.
On or towards the West by Survey No. 18, having King George V Sanitarian thereon and on or towards the South by the Nasik Poona Road with trees and shrubs standing thereon.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1915.

DIKSHIT & PURSHOTTAMRAI,
2497 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that Mr. VASUDEO PANDURANG BHAT has left our services from 27th ultimo. Anybody dealing with him in our name will be held responsible.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1915.

CHOONILAL DAHYABHAI & CO.
Chemists and Druggists,
Shamset St. Market.
2491

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th December, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1915.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th December, 1915, to 31st December, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHORHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st December, 1915. 2492

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMBERNATH DINANATH KHOTE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk. .....Deceased.

1. KASHINATH DINANATH KHOTE, 2. BHAIRAVNATH DINANATH KHOTE and 3. SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA SONEJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the first residing at Sandhurst Road and the third residing at Dady Shet Agiary Street respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the Will of AMBERNATH DINANATH KHOTE, the above-named deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of Nov. 1915.
Messrs. KHUNDRAO LAUD & MEHTA,
2481 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

A REQUISITION, signed by seven members of the above Institution, having been received by the Managing Committee to call a Special General Meeting of the members of the Institution for the undermentioned purposes, notice is hereby given to the members of the Institution that a Special General Meeting of the members of the Institution will be held on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the Chairman of the Institution, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Hornby Road, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To accept the conditions and terms upon which the Trustees of the Estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit have offered by their under-copied letter of 21st September, 1915, a donation, viz., of Rs. 66,500, towards the Funds of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Charitable Dispensary, Khetwadi.
(2) To pass the necessary Resolutions for effectuating the said conditions and terms.

Copy of letter above referred to:—

361, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st September, 1915.
No. 1279.

Jehangir R. M. Master, Esquire,
Secretary, the Bombay Native Dispensary.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am directed on behalf of the Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit to state that they are prepared to hand over the amount set out in my letter No. 981 of the 30th July last upon the distinct understanding that hereafter the N. M. Petit Charitable Dispensary at Khetwadi will be maintained by your Trustees in perpetuity out of the trust-funds already in their hands in conjunction with the amount now offered. They must agree so to maintain the said Dispensary and its expenses and in no event to close this Dispensary hereafter, notwithstanding the liberty reserved to them under clause 7 of the Memorandum of Agreement between Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit and the Committee of Management of the Bombay Native Dispensary, dated the 6th day of January, 1883.

Under the Deed of Trust which the Managing Committee may get prepared, the Managing Committee may reserve to themselves the liberty to sell off the present property and to re-invest the moneys thereon in another immoveable property in Bombay, in the event of the present site for any purposes whatever in future be found not suitable by the majority of the Managing Committee, as for instance by the migration of the majority of Parsees now living at Khetwadi to another locality. The Managing Committee may reserve for themselves the right to frame rules with reference to the administration of the said Dispensary, provided also that the said Dispensary shall only be made available for the poor of the Parsees or other communities. One of the said Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit and after the death of the survivor of them a male descendant of the present Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., shall also be appointed a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native Dispensary and the Nusserwanjee M. Petit Charitable Dispensary at Khetwadi. The Managing Committee have also to undertake to furnish the annual accounts of the Dispensary to the said Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit and after the death of one of them to such other person who shall be appointed a member of the Managing Committee as aforesaid in succession to them.

The securities will be handed over after the Trust Deed is prepared by you and approved by the Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit at the time of the execution of the Deed.

I beg to return herewith to you the printed copy of Reports of the Dispensary from 1838 to 1896.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. A. DAVER,
Ag. Secretary to the Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai F. Petit.

By order of the Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary,
2406 Bombay Native Dispensary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and 3 codicils of THAKAR GOKULDAS MAKANJI late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant living on the income of his property widower. ..... Deceased.

1. THAKAR VALLABHDAS HIRJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant Merchant, residing at Mudi Bazar Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. THAKAR VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS, also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant Merchant residing at Bora Bazar within the Fort of Bombay.
3. THAKAR VITHALDAS DAMODAR also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant Merchant residing at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and
4. THAKAR DHARSEY MATHURADAS, also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant a Mehta in the service of Charandas Chaturbhuj residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay the executors named in the said will and codicils of the said deceased. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 29th day of Nov. 1915.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
2498 Petitioner's Attorneys.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look. D.10

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC JAPANESE PORCELAIN.
IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A large assortment recently arrived from Japan of high class and artistic porcelain suitable for presentation and house decoration will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., on FRIDAY, the 10th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort. The collection consists of a selection of Hirado and Arita vases, jars and bowls, enamel coloured porcelain of fine quality; valuable and artistic imari jars, 30in. and 36in. high of early and present day designs, costly article of Satsuma; jars and jardiniers of old and modern Chinese designs, a rich assortment of flower baskets, ash trays, sweet and cake dishes, incense burners, bowls and other articles of table and wall decoration, richly decorated tea and coffee sets of very superior quality including a very valuable and artistic tea and coffee set combined of 66 pieces, artistically designed Cloisonne vases and other porcelain.

The above will be on view two days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of Nathalal Narotumdas, the Second Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vithul Damjee, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th May, 1914, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4.30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

This property will be sold subject to the first Mortgage, dated 10th September, 1913, and made in the favour of Jamnadas Dayaram.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and fronting the south side of 2nd Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registraion Sub-disrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 3501, New No. 10259, Old Survey No. 5002, and New Survey No. 5866, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under rates and taxes under E Ward No. 1110 and Street No. 59, 61, 63, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Cassum Suleman, on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Sayajee, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow next to the Volunteers' Quarters and opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs by Roberts, Hammond Typewriter, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, strong teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas tables with electric lights, hat stands, book cases, one partition screen to suit for a room, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, handsome perambulator, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, gent's bicycle by James in working order with Dunlop tyres, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, also one handsome and smart Waler Mare, etc., etc.

The property of the Venerable Reverend C M. Barham (Archdeacon of Bombay).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of about 600 Packages Aniline Dyes and Chemicals Manufactured by Messrs. the Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik, Farbwerk Muehlheim, vorm. A. Leonhardt and Co., and Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, ex. Prize Vessel "Gutenfels."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M.'s Procurator, in Egypt at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th and THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1915, at 11.30 a.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their Office. the undermentioned goods ex. Prize Vessel "Gutenfels," the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

BLACKS.—81884 Direct Black 90 per cent, Dig. Black, Fast Blue Black, Khaki Black; Kryogene Black, T.B.O.; Kalim Blue Black; Amritsar Black.

VIOLET.—Methyl Violet 67886 (Crystals).

GREENS.—Tera Green, Pacca Green. M.B.; Direct Green 63133; Fast Green R.N.G.; Impartial Green M.B.; New Fine Green (Crystals), 229; Baroli Green; Brilliant Green (small crystals); Amritsar Green; Green (Crystals 1000; Oxamine Pure Green G.; Green Crystals 1100; Gujerat Green, Sabaj Pisa.

ORANGE.—Acid Orange A. X.; Fast Orange D. D.; Oxamine Orange R.; Orange D. D.; Orange, E. H.

BLUES.—Navy Blue. B; Capri Blue G.O.N.; Indanthrene Blue R. S. (double paste). Tannin Blue. M. O.; Oxamine Pure Blue 6 B.; Indigo Vat. B.A.S.F. 60 per cent. grains; 60 per cent. cubes. 40 per cent. cubes. Indigo, White B.A.S.F. Paste C. extra N.; Indoine Blue B.B. (powder) and B. E.

BROWNS.—Saree Chocolate.

YELLOWS. Acid Yellow C.H.; Chrysophenine, M.B. and G.N. 15, and E. and A. T., Direct Yellow, M.M.M.; Metanil yellow 76040; Auramine 76227; Curcuma yellow; Jaora yellow; Sulphine A.; Oxamine yellow 999; Naphthol yellow S. 11; Metanil yellow R.R.R.

REDS.—Mahomed Fast Red H.A.S.; Fast Pink 11 E.; T. T. 3 R.; B.S.; Congo Rubine T.T.; Congo, Fast Pink R.N.G.; Congo Red O.O.O.; Fast Pink, and M.B.; Palatine Rose; Fixing Scarlet G.; Punjab Scarlet R.R.R.; Holi Red 2,000; Cotton Rubine 11; Holi Corinth G.; Erythrine R.R.E., Safframine E.B., and T. (extra).

VARIOUS COLOURS.—Primulin 80831; Pyrolcarbon 3 G.; extra strong and (70 per cent.); Pyrol Black V.P.R. (extra strong and 70 per cent and also 1 case sample colours.

CHEMICALS.—Bichromate of Potash (crystals); Carbonate of Potash (96-98 per cent.); Bichromate of Soda (crystals); Aniline Salt I.A.; Dry White Lead in Lumps.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1915, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Framroze B. Badshaw Esq. Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Jamshedjee Kanjibhai Desai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Noormahomed Sulleman and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th June 1914 the following landed property viz.:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (Fazendari) or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2509 (3A) and Street No. 21AB and bounded on the East by the property of Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla, on the West by the land of Abdul Majid, on the North by the Main Drain and on the South by a proposed passage and forming portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3/2633.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to F. B. Badshaw, Esqr., Vakil for the Mortgagee at his Office at Lamington Road near Small Causes Court or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GE. GEORING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director.
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD.

Under instructions from Morarji Motichand and Davidas, attorneys for Saiyed Hoosein Bin Saiyed Mahomed Tabatabai, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the freehold tenure situate at Jail Road or Imamwada Road, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 254 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3651 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3458 (1) and Street No. 2—6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mirza Alikhan on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Kermali on or towards the East by the said Jail Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Imamwadi of Haji Zamil Abdi. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Dtvidas, Attorneys for the vendor at Medows Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER

OPENING OF THE

NEW ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT

(in connection with Green's Restaurant)

Saturday, 4th December, 1915.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Bonner, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a selected programme of Music from 7 p.m. to 10 p. m., and Dance Music from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. Under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master.

Prices of Admission Rs. 5 per head, including a Recherche dinner of 8 Courses.

Drinks will be charged at the usual prices.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" Hotel or Green's Restaurant.

For the convenience of customers, arrangements have been made to run the electric lift right upto the Roof Garden Restaurant.

The Roof Garden Restaurant will be reopened on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, for which occasions, by kind permission of His Excellency, the services of H. E. the Governor's Band have been engaged. Programme of same will be advertised in due course.

CH. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel & Green's Restaurant

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Saturday, 4th December, 1915.

SKATING 9 to 10-30 p.m.

AND

Dance 10-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

Wednesday, 8th December 1915.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

DENVER BILL'S WILD WEST

AND

VARIETY COMPANY.

Supported By

THE CELEBRATED ENTERTAINERS

The Royal Fiskberts, and young Daredevil

THE HUMAN TARGET.

REAL LIVE WILD COW BOYS.

Sharp Shooters, Lariat Experts, Novelty Lassoists, Whip Landers, Knife Manipulators, Acrobats, Fantastic Jugglers, and Trick Cyclists.

Unique of the 20th Century.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

SKATING SPORTS AND VARIETY COMBINED

PRICES

GENERAL ADMISSION ONE RUPEE

Reserved Rs. 2.

BOOKING—RINK OR SOUNDY & CO.

NEW HALL SERMON

SUNDAY, DEC. 5th. 6-30 p.m.

DEFINITE SIGNS OF THE END

will be the subject.

ALL ARE INVITED.

SEATS FREE.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Tel: 1266 Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

At 6-30 p. m.

Tuesday, Dec. 7th	BOX CLASS PRIZE	Rs. 200
Wednesday, Dec. 8th	1st CLASS PRIZE	,, 150
Thursday, Dec. 9th	2nd CLASS PRIZE	,, 100
Friday, Dec. 10th	3rd CLASS PRIZE	,, 50

DON'T FORGET!! NEXT SAT. 4th inst.

"CABERIA"

(Length 13,500 Feet.)

COMPLETE IN TWO-WEEKLY INSTALMENTS.

THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR DRAMAS.

PRICES AS USUAL

NO ADVANCE AT "OLYMPIA"

3 SHOWS DAILY

7 p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE 5-15 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

TO-MORROW SAT. DEC. 4th. FAREWELL CONCERT.

THE MADAME MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY PERFORMANCE.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.

THE GREAT CLASSICAL TRAGEDY

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"

based on Shakespeare's Spectacular Masterpiece.

Great scenes of Oriental splendour and Roman military triumphs.

Produced by the CINES COY of Rome of "QUO VADIS" fame.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

and

LONDON STAR COMPANY

LAST TWO NIGHTS!

LAST TWO NIGHTS!!

LAST TWO NIGHTS!!!

9-30 SATURDAY 9-30

SPECIAL GRAND PROGRAMME

Book Early! Book Early!

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

CONCERT-REVUE

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Programme includes:

MISS NORA MOON
will sing
"When the Heart is Young" Dudley Buck.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
will play
"Etude No. 17" Paganini.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
will dance
"Movement de Valse" Gounod

MR. HARRY RUSSON
will sing
"The Burglars Lament" Hayes.

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
will sing
"Armina Beloved" Max Darewski.

MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing
"Myself when Young" (Omar Kayham) Lehmann.

WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCES

An extra performance will be given on

6 P.M. SATURDAY 6 P.M.

In which the 1st part of the programme will be devoted to Classical Items, Arias, Concerts Orchestral Numbers (Songs) etc.,

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

6 P.M. SUNDAY 6 P.M.

The 1st Part of the Programme will include Sacred and Classical Items and 2nd Part will include The

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS."

Half prices for Special & Farewell performances.

NEXT SATURDAY

At 6-30 p. m. and

Twice nightly on the following Nights

THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

has great pleasure in presenting to their patrons the GREAT BRITISH CINEMA MASTERPIECE,

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

The Famous romance written by

ANTHONY HOPE

Produced by the

LONDON FILM CO.

with HENRY AINLEY,

England's leading Romantic Actor in the dual role of

"RUDOLF RASSENDYL"

AND

"RUDOLF V. OF RURITANIA,"

To be followed by its famous sequel

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."

No increase in prices despite its great cost to procure.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.

IN AID OF

WOMEN'S BRANCH

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* **India**
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* **Hindoos**
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. O 11

WHEN THE AMBITIOUS MAN

DAZZLED BY FANCIED GLORY AND

TRANSIENT GREATNESS

DESERTS

HOME WIFE AND CHILD

FOR THE EMPTY

PHANTOM FAME

?

WHO? PAYS

THE THROBBING, LIVING, INEVITABLE

QUESTION

?

WHO? PAYS

Answered in a series of twelve thrilling, gripping, intensely human and all-absorbing stories.

Each story is complete in itself and each story will be finished in one week.

NO LONG TEDIOUS SERIAL.

SEE THE FIRST OF THESE STORIES ENTITLED

"THE PRICE OF FAME"

Commencing at the

IMPERIAL

ON SATURDAY THE 4th DECEMBER

AND

watch for announcements of the

Great Pathe Films of

"WHO PAYS?"

IN THIS PAPER.

?

WHO? PAYS

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, Imports	6,000
Mid. Americans	7.45 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.75+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	..Jan.12.44+14
	..Mar.12.72+12
New York Official noon call	..Jan.12.43+16
	..Mar.12.72+15
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	..Jan.12.35+15
	..Mar.12.65+14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
December.	7.28+3	
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	Unchanged.
Jan.-Feb.	7.26	
Feb.-March	7.24	
March-April	7.22	
April-May	7.21	
May-June	7.19	
June-July	7.16	
July-Aug.	7.13	
Aug.-Sept.	6.99	
Sept.-Oct.	6.87	
Oct.-Nov.	6.83	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 2nd.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.34	No change.
D.-J.	7.32	
J.-F.	7.31	
F.-M.	7.29	
M.-A.	7.28	
A.-M.	7.26	
M.-J.	7.25	
J.-J	7.21	
J.-A.	7.18	
A.-S.	7.04	
S.-O.	6.93	
O.-N.	6.89	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
December.	7.34	9
D.-J.	7.32	8
J.-F.	7.31	8
F.-M.	7.29	7
M.-A.	7.28	6
A.-M.	7.26	5
M.-J.	7.25	6
J.-J.	7.21	5
J.-A.	7.18	5
A.-S.	7.04	5
S.-O.	6.93	6
O.-N.	6.89	6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	5.05	Unchgd.
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	5.20	
,, ,, "Fine"	5.35	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.50	
,, ,, "Fine" ..	5.80	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	6.50	
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	6.65	
,, ,, "Fine"	6.80	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	5.00	
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	5.15	
,, ,, "Fine"	5.30	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 1st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs.			Rs.
..	were allotted	to Calcutta	48,000
5,000	,,	,, Bombay	
43,000	,,	,, Madras	
Tenders on Madras			
,,	Calcutta	at 1-4	
,,	Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
..	were allotted	to Calcutta	30,64,000
3,664,000	,,	,, Bombay	
..	,,	,, Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta		at 1-4 1/32.	
,,	Bombay		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	10% above	
	Bombay		that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
6,90,000	were allotted	to Calcutta.	18,82,000
10,98,000	,,	,, Bombay	
1,00,000	,,	,, Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta		at 1-4	
,,	on Bombay		

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfers Bombay Rs. 2,50,000 @ 1/4 1/16

Transfers Madras Deferred Rs. 2,00,000 @ 1/4 1/32

Bills Madras Rs. 2,76,000 @ 1/4 1/32.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16—¼

Closing Tone of Silver:—The demand is falling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	unchgd. 5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	unchgd. 5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	unchgd. 5⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	unchgd. 5⅝
Interest day to day loans ..	unchgd. 4
Interest 7 day market loans ..	unchgd. 4⅜
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about..	£ 284,000
Consols 2½ %	58⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	55¼ nominal

Indian stock 3½% sterling loan ..	80¾
Government securities 3%.. ..	69¼
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	27.35—19

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 1st.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 1st.

3½% 1925/28..	£89⅝—⅓
4½% 1925/45..	£97⅜ unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 1st.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—

March, Paid.	60/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Buyers.	46

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	61
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Dec.-Jan. Sellers	66/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Valve	60/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship Dec. Sellers.	68/3
Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. sellers	67/3
Toria Rapeseed:—New Terms, Dec.-Jan, Sellers	62

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	62/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Paid.	£10-3-9

METALS.

English best Selected Copper..	£98 unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80—¼
Copper Braziers	£111 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	12½ unchgd.
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchgd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	unchd. £23/10
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie ..	£4/6—3d.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	20
Fine White Javas C. & F. Calcutta December.	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. December	21/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Buyers.	2/10
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	3

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 1st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	53
,, ,, Mutton ,, ..	53/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1st.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
,, ,, to Continent ..	18,000
Futures at New York January .	12.41+11
Futures at New York March ..	12.70+10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.55+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	12.35+14
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.64+14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7⅝
Demand Bills	4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅛

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The market to-day has ruled easier owing to rather disappointing New York closing rates.

A fair amount of business has been reported in New Akolas and Khandesh.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal January 226.

Fine Khamgaum Akola January 252½.

Good Broach April 287½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	..	287	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	232/3	224	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	231	..	..	Dec, 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	225	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G Khandesh.. ..	234	..	..	,,
M. G Malhia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270/1	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	268	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khaas,, ..	252	..	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
M G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns.. ..	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 2nd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	232	214	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	240	238	228	..	Ready N. C.
	244	220/31	220/2	..	Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	230	222	..	Ready N. C.
	..	223	215	..	Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	240	230	..	Ready N. C.
	..	240	226	..	Jan.'16.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	252	..	..	Ready. N.C.
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	255	247	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	253	245	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready N. C.
	..	256	248	..	..

Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	262	254	..	Ready N. C.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Jan.'16.
	..	296	288	..	Ready N. C.
Nagpore	..	264	256	..	Jan.' 16.
Kamptl(M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready N. C.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Jan.'16.
	..	275	267	..	Ready N. C.
	..	273	265	..	Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	296	..	288	March
	..	294	..	..	1/25 Ap.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	233	221	..	Jan. 16.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	247	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	258	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	248	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	243	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	260	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jinitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 2 annas per bale of Moccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st December, 1915.—

Cotton	11,907 Bales
Wheat	10,022 cwts.
Linseed	9,611 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,207 ,,
Ginjellyseed	3,392 ,,
Poppyseed	13 ,,
Groundnuts	3,346 ,,
Castorseed	4,678 ,,
Rice	51,901 ,,
Myrabollams	2,370 ,,
Cottonseed	36,159 ,,
Mowraseed	108 ,,
Gram	1,734 ,,
Joowar	2,037 ,,
Maize	255 ,,
Barley	3,284 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd—5-30 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	4 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	72 5 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 11 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	39 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 15 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 13 0	4 3 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	0
Linseed May	9	6	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed [illegible] Dec./[illegible]	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s 4 11-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do ..	190½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong ..	144½
Do. Shanghai ..	192½
60 d-s Yokohama ..	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-7-0
Australian Do ..	24-15-9
Bombay Do ..	24-7-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-0-0
English Dragons ..	15-3-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	67-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations and stood dull but before close the rates tailed off by a few points.

The bull operators have considerably pushed up the prices in the space of a short time, and it seems they find it hard to accommodate their holdings which has resulted in raising the "budla rate" to abnormally high figure.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 420.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,040 but closed at Rs. 1,030.

Madhavji declined from Rs. 1,355 to Rs. 1325

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,915 in the morning but before close dropped to Rs. 1,890.

Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,485, Currimbhai declined to Rs. 225. Kohinoors to Rs. 635 and Crescent Rs. 105.

Emperor Edwards were placed at Rs. 400.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 221.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 106 and Deferred at Rs. 253.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 132.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 8½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84½ (clean pieces.) 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the share market to-day the jute mill scrip opened very strong with a buoyant and excited market, several shares advancing materially. There was no drop in prices during the day and the market closed quite steady. Outside jute there was not much business passing. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 301 to 303; Auckland (ord) 160 to 172-8; Barnagore (ord) 91 to 91-8; Belvederes (ord) 288 to 291; Clive (ord) 106 to 112; Dalhousie (ord) 248 to 250; Delta (ord) 398 to 402; Empire (ord) 21-4 to 22; Fort Gloster (ord) £370 to 376; Fort William (ord) 96 to 101; Gouripore (ord) 354 to 356; Hooghly (ord) 36-12 to 38; Howrah (ord) 198 to 201; Kamarhatty (ord) 287 to 292; Kanknarrah (ord) 400 to 403 Kelvin (ord) 286 to 291; Kinnison (ord) 441 to 442; Lawrence (ord) 242 to 248; Naihati (ord) 237 to 242; Northbrook (ord) 21-12 to 22-4; Reliance (ord) 183 to 184; Soorah (ord) 150 to 152; Standard (ord) 298 to 304; Union (ord 380.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar 85; Clive Jute 5½ p.c. (debs) 103; Kalighat Fulta Railway s. p.; Fort Shipping 17-12 to 17-4; Triton Insurance 35.

The market for three and a half per cent Government Paper was quite nominal, small pieces were reported done at Rs. 84 to 84-4.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit to your walk and actions. A 9 and dash

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on November 4th say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

November 1st £500,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

November 1st £25,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.

November 2nd £64,000 in bar gold.

November 3rd £8,000 in bar gold.

November 3rd £25,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

October 28th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.

October 29th £150,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.

October 29th £175,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

November 1st £350,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

November 2nd £919,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

November 2nd £20,000 in sovereigns for Canada.

November 2nd £12,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.

November 3rd £23,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

During the week the reduction on balance amounted to £216,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of October 1915 was approximately £239,900.

The following details are taken from the interesting Circular Letter of the First National Bank, Boston, under date of October 15th, 1915:—

JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE.

The jewellery trade offers an excellent confirmatory trade index. It is one of the last to respond to prosperity and among the first to succumb to depression. About two months ago business in jewellery,—then virtually at a standstill,—began to pick up. The cheaper grades of jewellery experienced the demand first, as usual, and by degrees the demand has spread to the upper grades. At the present time, the jewellery manufacturers are operating close to capacity. As stocks of jewellery in retailers' hands have been low, there is visible a disposition to stock up in preparation for the coming holiday season, when business is expected to be especially good. Bookings of silverware makers warrant an expectation of indefinite full-time operations. New York wholesale silverware business in September is estimated to have run behind about 15 per cent.; same kind of business in Chicago ahead about 20 per cent.; San Francisco ahead about 7 per cent.; London ahead substantially; retail silverware lines generally about level; hotel business behind. Silverware production is less sensitive to trade depression than jewellery production,—for instance in 1914 when the production of silverware dropped about 12 per cent., jewellery production dwindles almost to a standstill.

The enquiry for gold in England on behalf of the manufacturing trade is quite keen, owing to a large demand by men serving in the Navy and Army for keepsakes that they wish to present to sweethearts or wives, and also for gifts in the reverse direction.

In Birmingham the demand for wedding rings is greatly in excess of the supply.

Quite half of the present silver for manufacture is made into presents suitable for fighting men.

SILVER.

The firm tendency to which we have recently been calling attention has resulted in a further advance in the price.

There was a reaction to 24 1/16d. on the 29th ultimo, but 24 1/8d., was regained on the 1st instant, and since then there has been a daily addition of 1/16d. to the price until yesterday.

To-day a sharp rise of 3/16d. took place.

The principal factor in the market has been the limited amount of supplies. The available stock in London has been drawn upon rather heavily of late.

In these circumstances, continued Continental demand and an enquiry from China have been rather difficult to satisfy, although there may be no pressure on the market to buy for Home Coinage.

An Indian Currency Return for October 30th gave details as follows in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation 63, 58.

Reserve in Silver Coin 36, 39.

Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 04.

Gold in England 6, 15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,500 bars, as compared with 6,800 last week.

A shipment of 150,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Statistics for October are appended:—

Highest quotation for cash delivery 24 1/8d.

Lowest quotation for cash delivery 23 3/4d.

Average quotation for cash delivery 23.925d.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

October 29 24 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

October 30 24 1/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 1 24 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 2 24 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 3 24 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 4 24 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 24.187 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Good Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 5/16d. above that fixed a week ago, and is the highest touched during the year.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.956 inches
Temperature of Air ..	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	72.2 ,,
Dew Point ..	68.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.658 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.9 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	76.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	ENE, E ENE W N W
Average rate of Wind do. do. ..	169 Miles

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

Weather has been dry throughout India. The slight disturbance in Persia, it appears, is taking a northerly course but it is not likely to exercise any appreciable influence on the weather in northern India.

Conditions remain unsettled near the Andamans.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner; night temperature is in defect in the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the whole reporting area and is likely to continue so except possibly in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall To 8 A. M. to-day	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.7	67.5	77	..	0	..
Do. (30th)	85.5	67.8	83	..	0	—1.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	—0.39
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.4	48.6	60	..	0	..
Rawalpindi	74.0	34.0	71	..	0	—0.08
Lahore	76.1	41.3	91	..	0	—0.25
Hissar	78.8	44.0	58	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	77.7	44.3	78	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	76.1	50.8	46	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.8	48.3	50	..	0	..
Mainpuri	80.1	46.7	61	..	0	—0.07
Bareilly	80.5	47.8	69	..	0.01	—0.10
Cawnpore	77.2	48.0	77	..	0	—0.33
Allahabad	76.5	50.3	64	..	0	—0.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.5	45.8	62	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	85.9	60.5	48	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	82.2	46.0	49	..	0	—0.16
Jaipur	82.5	45.7	44	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	84.0	54.1	45	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	88.0	54.4	40	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	89.3	64.4	65	..	0	0
Veraval	90.1	67.2	40	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	91.1	55.8	26	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	60.4	48	..	0	—0.19
Surat	92.1	68.1	48	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	92.5	62.6	22	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	92.8	56.2	27	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	82.7	47.0	45	..	0	—0.15
Indore	82.4	48.2	49	..	0.11	—0.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.1	45.5	80	..	0.05	—0.38
Saugor	78.8	52.9	42	..	0.09	—0.31
Hoshangabad	81.1	48.6	50	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	84.8	47.0	56	..	0	—0.39
Akola	86.1	47.2	53	..	0.46	0.03
Amraoti	84.0	57.2	33	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	82.6	49.9	54	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	81.5	49.0	72	..	0.62	—0.15
Raipur	79.7	53.0	64	..	0.33	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	74.6	51	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	92.3	70.7	32	..	0.81	0.35
Mormugao	84.0	68.6	67	..	0.04	—0.62
Karwar	89.6	61.0	80	..	1.07	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	49.1	45	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	82.9	47.8	41	..	0.70	0.20
Poona	84.4	50.9	62	..	0.33	—0.51
Sholapur	85.5	55.1	50	..	0.89	—0.01
Bijapur	82.2	53.3	63	..	0.39	—0.51
Belgaum	82.1	54.5	54	..	0.94	—0.55
Aurangabad	82.7	54.1	36	..	0.64	0.17
Nizamabad (Indur.)	83.8	49.7	70	..	0.78	0.15
Hyderabad	82.6	57.9	77	..	0.79	—0.11
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	69.5	52	..	8.15	5.31
Calicut	86.0	72.5	71	..	13.02	8.12
Cochin	90.9	73.7	67	..	8.20	1.71
Colombo	85.7	70.9	83	..	26.04	13.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	66.5	80	..	20.73	15.56
Bellary	84.0	59.2	65	..	7.27	5.27
Cuddapah	86.2	63.5	76	..	9.32	5.94
Madras	83.5	71.4	80	..	20.79	7.43
Bangalore	79.3	54.8	70	..	3.31	0.40
Coimbatore	85.1	65.8	69	..	6.09	2.74
Trichinopoly	84.2	66.9	75	..	9.86	4.77
Negapatam	85.6	74.1	90	..	13.9	—2.54

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR.	2	m 6 31	25 11	2	m 0 24	20 9
		7 55a	25 8		1 27a	17 11
FRI.	3	m 7 29	26 2	3	m 1 40	20 7
		8 53a	27 0		2 11a	16 8
SAT.	4	m 8 25	26 7	4	m 2 40	20 2
		9 46a	28 3		3 54a	15 6
SUN	5	m 9 19	27 0	5	m	19
		10 35a	29 5		3 33a	14 5
MON	6	m 10 12	27 4	6	m 4 27	19 3
		11 22a	30 3		4 23a	13 9
TU	7	m 11 4	27 7	7	m 5 18	18 15
					5 9a	13 6
WED	8	m 0 8	30 8	8	6 8	18 6
		11 55a	27 7		5 56a	13 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 2 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 55m.	,, 58h. 6m
,, 3 (Friday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,, 6h. 0m
,, 4 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 57m

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

MONDAY, Dec. 6

Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, Prize Day, Edwardes Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 5.

P and O. s.s. Arabia with English Mails, due at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY Dec. 7.

Justices' Election of a Municipal Corporator in place of the late Sir P. M. Mehta ,Corporation Hall, 4 p.m. (B. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R Cadell, *C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 3.

292.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company:—

No. 8791 Vol. J. Henshilwood.
No. 8792 Vol. W. T. Griffiths.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W ner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—"L'Entente Cordiale" .....Allier.
Overture.—"Poet and Peasant" .....Suppe.
Valse.—"Brune" .....Krier.
Selection.—"Les Contes D'Hoffman" Offenbach
Melodie.—"Un Peu D'Amour" .....Las Seles
Selection.—"Les Cloches de Corneville" .....Planquitte.

Alaskan Love Song.—"Cocheco".

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Khiva is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday morning.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that the Port of Bombay will be open from mid night of the 4th instant, from which date the examination vessel will be withdrawn.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. W. H. Huggins, Manager of the Turkey Red Dye Works at Mahim has reported to the Police the theft of nine kegs of blue-black dyes, containing 28 lbs. each of the value of Rs. 1,275 from his godown.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A LABOURER.

A Hindu labourer named Sirpa Keisha who was working at Colaba in a cotton godown was injured seriously by the fall of a cotton bale. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday morning, the cause of death being concussion of the brain.

DHATURA POISONING.

A Hindu aged 35 was found in Bruce Lane yesterday morning lying unconscious and when he was taken to the G. T. Hospital it was found that he was suffering from Dhatura poisoning. Up to the time of writing he has not been able to make any statement.

NEW MOTOR TAXI STAND NEAR GREEN'S.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, notifies that it is proposed, to establish a Stand for 10 motor taxi cars, on Apollo Bunder, near Green's Restaurant. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received in writing by the Commissioner from any person with respect to the establishment of the Stand on or before 15th January 1916, will be duly considered.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Society's schools will be held in Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road on Monday, the 6th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) His Excellency Lord Willingdon will preside and her Excellency Lady Willingdon will give away the prizes.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCES

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association a meeting of the residents of the Mandvi Ward will be held this evening at 8 p.m. (B.T.) in the hall of the Union Society to consider measures to get the grievances of the third class passengers redressed. Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji will preside.

LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.

The following successful candidates of the above Institution have pased the National Union of Teachers' Examination:—Shorthand speed and typewriting:—Miss Queenie Doyle (with distinction), Miss Glady's Thompson, Miss Una MacMorris, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. E. Ghandhi, Mr. C. J. Shah, Mr. K. T. V. Iyer and Mr. Domino Vase.

Book-keeping (advanced)—Mr. N. S. Gupte.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and two deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox, were registered in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague attack being reported from Worli and the deaths from Mahim and Harbour. There were as cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes 67, as compared with 40 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 71 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,516 out of which 8 turned out to be plague-stricken.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 27th November 1915 occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 5, Surat Town and Port 73, Other places in Surat District 2, Kalyan Port 3, Nasik District 175, Satara District 93, Ahmednagar District 9, Poona Town 5, Other places in Poona District 72, Sholapur Town 117, Other places in Sholapur District 423, Kolaba District 4, Belgaum District 317, Dharwar District 90, Bijapur District 65, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 364, Surat Agency 2, Kathiawar Agency 2, Satara Agency 3, Akalkote State 63, and Bijapur Agency 17, Total 1,905.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

A cinematographic version of Anthony Hope's famous novel, "The Prisonor of Zenda," which bids fair to eclipse in excellence of production and general interest anything that has been seen at the Excelsior for a long time past, comes to that theatre next week. "The Prisonor of Zenda" was written as a novel in 1893 and therefore Anthony Hope had no thought that one day his book would be adapted as a film play, and played by such a galaxy of stars as Henry Ainley, Gerald Ames, Charles Rock, A. Holmes Gore, and Miss Jain Gail. But that was some time ago, and the only surprise to-day is that "The Prisonor of Zenda," was not adapted to the Cinema long ago, considering its great suitability for reproduction as a film play. Those who have already witnessed rehearsals compare it with the "The House of Temperley," but with all the improvements that have been made in cinematography since the latter piece was produced. There is no greater romantic actor in England at the present time than Henry Ainley, and his interpretation of the dual role of the dissipated King Rudolf V. of Ruritania and the Englishman, Rudolf Rassendyl, should be an uncommon treat. Then there is Gerald Ames, Champion fencer of Great Britain, and the representative of England at the last Olympic games, whose sword play as Rupert of Hentzau with Henry Ainley, must be magnificent. Mr. Charles Rock, born in Madras and the son of Surgeon-General W. F. de Fabeck, Indian Army, gives a beautiful performance of the kindly old Colonel Sapt, and to-day no Drury Lane drama is produced without him. Mr. A. Holmes Gore, who plays the villain Black Michael, was killed in action recently at the Dardenelles while serving as Captain and Adjutant of the 8th Hampshires, being the first actor to join the army from the Artistes' Rifles on the outbreak of war: Miss Jain Gail, who plays the beautiful and sympathetic role of Princess Flavia, who is forced to marry the dissolute King, has appeared on several occasions before Excelsior patrons and her delightful performance in the present piece is sure to add fresh laurels to her name.

While "The Prisonor of Zenda" will specially appeal to the European community, its fine romantic and chivalrous character has also much that is in common with the Indian temperament and taste and its success in Bombay is assured. The advance demand for seats, in fact, has not been so great before this season. The first performance is on Saturday night at 6-30 p.m.

N. M. WADIA'S CHAIR OF COMMERCE

The trustees of the will of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., having proposed to place at the disposal of the Government of Bombay out of the trust funds vested in them securities of the nominal face value of Rs. 1,20,000 as a permanent endowment fund for a chair in connection with the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and having already deposited with Government securities of the face value of Rs. 40,000 representing the first two instalments, Government have drawn up a scheme for the administration of the fund. The chair will be instituted by the Government in some branch or branches of commerce in connection with the Sydenham College of Commerce and the Government of Bombay may from time to time determine for what particular branch or branches of commerce the chair shall be maintained out of the income of the endowment.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR KAYASTHA STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I ask you to kindly allow me through your columns to request the leading members of the coming Kayastha Conference to consider the question of starting a fund for imparting higher professional training to the deserving youths who are kept behind for no other reasons than one,—the want of money. Out of the fund either scholarships may be granted to Kayastha students on the condition that when they finish their course and enter life they must in their turn contribute to the fund, or money may be lent to those who cannot afford to take up the higher course themselves. Thus a fixed and limited sum would bring many latent intellects to the surface to help those who come after them. If this is brought into practice we can further hope to widen the circle of mutual help and sympathy.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that the members have been successful in establishing a Kayastha Boarding House at Lahore and thereby offering ample opportunity to parents to educate their sons. I hope the learned members would try to bring to perfection the noble work they have taken in hand.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. E. MATHUR.

The Observatory, Camp Poona, Nov. 30.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time the 2nd December 1915 was 30.21 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FAREWELL TO MR. ASTON.

RAO BAHADUR C. H. SETALVAD CONGRATULATED.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, who is proceeding on leave, yesterday handed over charge of the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad. At the request of barristers and pleaders practising in the Police Courts, Mr. Aston visited the Bar Library room at the Esplanade Police Court, where he was garlanded. Mr. Aston expressed his thanks for the honour they had done him and congratulated Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad on his appointment as Chief Presidency Magistrate.

In the afternoon Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad took his seat on the Bench as acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. On behalf of the members of the Bar present, Mr. R. S. Pandit congratulated Rao Bahadur Setalvad on the honour done him by Government. Mr Pandit said: "Before we commence the business of the day, on behalf of myself and the members of the Bar, I take this opportunity of welcoming your Worship to this Court and of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to Government for selecting your Worship to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate. I am told that your Worship is not the first Indian gentleman selected to fill this post and that some forty years ago, the late Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka was the first amongst the Indians to be appointed Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of this City That may be but looking to the long period that has elapsed between the appointment of the late Mr. Karaka and that of your Worship, one may not be wrong in considering your Worship's appointment as the first one. This appointment has created a precedent and I feel sure that in future the portals leading to the seat of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, will be at times kept open for other deserving Indian gentlemen. Many of us have known your Worship since your Worship was at the Bar, and it is gratifying to know that one of us has been done this honour which he rightly deserves. I am confident that I am voicing the opinion of the members of the Bar, and the Public when I say that Government in appointing your Worship to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate of this City has kept up the traditions of British Justice between man and man irrespective of caste, creed, or colour. I say that this is an honour not only to your Worship but to the whole Indian Community for which we shall always remain grateful to the Government of his Excellency Lord Willingdon. We sincerely hope that in the near future your worship will be permanently appointed to this post and will live long to enjoy the honour."

Rao Bahadur Setalvad in reply thanked Mr. Pandit, Mr. L. P. DeSouza and other members of the Bar for the kind expressions which Mr. Pandit had used towards him on his taking his seat there. Government had been pleased to place him in this high position. He felt somewhat diffident as to how he would acquit himself but he was sure of the co-operation of the members of the Bar and he hoped to be able to say when he retired, that with their co-operation he had succeeded in acquitting himself creditably. He again thanked them for the kind expressions that had been uttered there that afternoon.

FAREWELL TO SIR ALI IMAM.

DELHI CITIZENS' ENTERTAINMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The citizens of Delhi entertained the Hon. Sir Ali Imam, the retiring Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, at an evening party at the Town Hall which was attended by a large number of local residents. Among others present were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir James Dubouley, the Hon. Mr. Muddiman, Major Beaton, Mr. Dundas, Col. Sir James Roberts. The party was a great success.

From the Town Hall Sir Ali Imam went to the railway station and proceeded to Bankipur. He will said for Europe on the 12th instant and return to India by the end of February to rejoin the Patna bar.

INDIANS IN DUBLIN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Kindly publish the following notes regarding the Indians in Dublin, in your valuable journal and oblige.

KING'S INNS.

The Hon. Benches of the Hon. Society of the King's Inns have declared that the following Indian gentlemen were successful at the recent Honors examination held on the 19th and 20th October for the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. V. L. Narayana, Madras.
Mr. V. V. Giri, Madras.
Mr. P. V. Gharpury, Central Provinces.
Mr. H. N. Roy Chowdhury, Bengal.

DEVALI FESTIVAL.

A dinner was arranged by Mr. Giri on the 6th November in the rooms of the College Hotel to celebrate the Deepavali festival. About 45 Indian gentlemen representing the various faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, were prese t. Mr. B. C. S. Narayana presided. Toasts to the country and new guests (who have just arrived from India for study) were duly proposed and responded. The gathering was a complete success.—Yours, etc.,

SECRETARY, INDIAN ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

Dublin, Nov. 10.

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE WAR.

PROF. KALE'S LECTURE AT POONA

Prof. Kale of Fergusson College, delivered the last lecture in the series arranged by the Y. M. C. A., Poona. Prof. Kale began by tracing the causes of the war and referring to Mr. Norman Angel's theory about the futility and impossibility of a war between two civilized nations under modern economic and financial conditions. He then pointed out how the energies of belligerent nations were diverted to unproductive industries and to the destruction of valuable lives and wealth. Trade was dislocated or stopped, financial arrangements were disorganized, the supply of capital was curtailed and the burden of taxation was increased. Labourers who, in peaceful times, would have been working to produce necessaries of life conducive to the happiness of the public, were engaged in the manufacture of munitions to be employed for the destruction of wealth and human beings. The evils of war, the lecturer proceeded, would not be confined to the present, but would extend into the future. He then showed how the war was being financed by England and how it would entail a tremendous burden on the people. He also explained how the war situation was being boldly and skillfully faced by Government in Great Britain.

The horros of war which everybody condemns, Prof. Kale continued, had, however, to be faced and they were a price the British Empire and its Allies had to pay for securing liberty, justice and morality in this world against the wanton attacks of a barbarous enemy. Desirable as peace was, one could not talk of it until the object for which the Allies had been fighting at such tremendous sacrifice, had been attained. The lecturer then turned to the effects the war had produced on India and emphasised the duty of every citizen in this critical hour. India could not expect to escape from the evil effects of the destructive struggle altogether, but on the whole, she had not suffered much. India must, however, be prepared to bear the burden she may be called upon to shoulder and Prof. Kale gave the assurance that Indian people would not be unfairly treated or made to suffer avoidable trouble. England had been only latterly roused to a sense of her true responsibility and the magnitude of the war and the gospel of thrift which was being preached in Great Britain might with advantage be preached and practised in India also. If the Indian Government and the Indian people could economise in their own ways, and though the latter could not raise big war loans, they could save and lend to Government.

At the close of this interesting lecture, Prof. Kale answered four questions put to him and with a few remarks and a vote of thanks from the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

HOW OPPOSITION IS MANUFACTURED.

We have received a written statement signed by several Mahomedans which alleges that an endeavour is being made by the opponents of the forthcoming meeting of the All-Indian Moslem League and their agents to organise a meeting of protest against the meeting of the League by very dubious methods. An idea of these methods may be gathered from the following extract from the statement received by us:—

"It has for some time been represented to ignorant and poor Mahomedans,—mostly labourers and small shopkeepers,—that a meeting would be shortly called where money would be given to them and rights for Mahomedans would be demanded from Government, and for this purpose a memorial would be prepared. They have, therefore, been asked to sign their names on blank papers. In many cases undue influence has been brought to bear on many of these simple folk to sign their names on blank papers on which they did not know what would be written."

For a little while these people carried on their campaign, unopposed, the statement goes on, thanks to the simplicity and ignorance of many of their victimes. But the trick was found out and the signatories to the statement we have received declare that they were induced to sign their names on blank forms by false pretences and that far from being opposed to the holding of the meeting of the Moslem League in Bombay, they are anxious to help to make it a success.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

There was less excitement in the market for jute shares at the opening and the buyers' requirements were soon met after which there was less activity and a slightly easier feeling prevailed without however any weakness being apparent. Outside jute there is not much doing. Towards the close the market for jutes firmed up again. The following sales took places:

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 301 to 302; Auckland (ord) 168; Barnagore (ord) 90-8; Belvedere (ord) 292 to 300; Clive (ord) 109 to 113-8; Dalhousie (ord) 257; Delta (ord) 401 to 415; Empire (ord) 21-10 to 21-14; Fort Gloster (ord) 388 to 398; Fort William (ord) 99 to 100-8; Hooghly (ord) 37-12; Howrah (ord) 199 to 200; Kamarhatty (ord) 288 to 289; Kanknarrah (ord) 403 to 404; Kelvin (ord) 288 to 300; Lawrence (ord) 246 to 251; Northbrook (ord) 22 to 22-12; Reliance (ord) 184 to 185; Soorah (ord) 155; Standard (ord) 302 to 303; Union (ord) 380 to 390.

Miscellaneous:—Arrah Sasaram Railway 96; Dalhousie Properties Doba 104-8.

Government securities:—Government paper three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 93 to 93-8 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 84 to 84-4.

THE GOVERNOR'S SIND TOUR.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

The following is the official programme of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon's tour in Sind in the months of December 1915, and January 1916:—

December 25th, 10 a.m. Chhor station, private arrival by special train from Bombay. Christmas camp at Umarkot.

December 30th, 10 p.m.:—Dhoro Naro station, leave by special train.

December 31st, 10 a.m.:—Hyderabad, public arival. 12 noon, his Excellency exchanges visits with their Highnesses the Mirs. Her Excellency opens the Kundanmal Girls' School 5 p.m., joint durbar for the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts 6-30 p.m., private departure.

January 1st, 10 a.m.:—Khairpur, public arrival. Exchange of state visits with his Highness the Mir. 4 p.m. attend Gymkhana sports, 8 p.m. State Banquet.

January 2nd, visit Kot Diji, 11 p.m. private departure.

January 3rd, 10 a.m. Shikarpur, public arrival, municipal address, drive through the town, 2-30 p.m. private departure, 3-30 p.m. Jacobabad, public arrival, municipal address, drive through the town to the Residency.

January 4th morning, Jacobabad, visit the horse show 12-30 noon, Jacobabad Durbar. 3-30 p.m. Baluch races, 10 p.m private departure.

January 5th 10 a.m. Karachi, public arrival and municipal address at the Cantonment Station 4-30 p.m. opening of the Port Trust offices 10 p. m. reception at Government House.

January 6th. 11 a.m. receive addresses from public bodies. 5 p.m. unveil the statue of His Majesty King Edward, 10 p.m. dinner at Government House.

January 7th, 9 a.m. attend cattle show in front of the Government House. 5 p.m. Her Excellency opens the maternity wing of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. 11 p.m. private departure by sea for Bombay.

The party will consist of His Excellency. Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas. Lady Helen Brassey. Miss Brand. the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary, the Surgeon and three Aides-de-Camp.

THE POONA COMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One is not a little *amazed* to read the *new* version of the visit to the D. S. P. at Poona, given by the Hon. Raffiudin Ahmed to-day in your columns, which is, indeed, in complete discord with that contained in his telegram to the News Bureau [illegible]. It is not a little amusing to learn that the Hon. Member should have been obliged unconsciously to give a direct contradiction to himself.

However, Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed has highly obliged the Moslem public by revealing his intimacy with officialdom. They can at least now understand whose views the Hon. Moulvi represents, and will be careful to receive such opinions at their proper worth. Regarding the shortcomings in the internal working of his League, he says: "It is not a matter for the outsiders to interfere." Will he kindly oblige us whether his "certain officials" are insiders and not outsiders and whether they have got any right or concern to take so much interest in an affair which is purely Moslem?

However, these shortcomings, as he says, can be remedied by constitutional methods by the members of his League. May we know, sir, whether there is anything like a constitution of his League? If so, can the Hon. Member say with his hand on his heart, that as an Hon. Secretary of his League he has recently ever acted in accordance with that constitution? And that he had the constitutional support of his League and its Councils in his recent manoeuvres? Well, sir, the public meeting at Poona,—a meeting which as we are informed by your correspondent "one of the present," and as the Hon. Moulvi himself knows fully, was presided over by one of his own colleagues, the Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League,—records quite the contrary.—Yours etc.

A. A. P.

Bombay, Dec 2.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India on the 1st December, 1915:—Regular Bills amount to Rs. 50,000 at the rate of 1s 4d,; telegraphic transfers immediate amount) to Rs. 30,60,000 at the rate of 1s 4 1/32d, telegraphic transfers (immediate amount) to Rs. 30,60,000 at the 4d.; special bills amount to Rs. 2,80,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d; deferred telegraphic transfers amount to Rs. 2,00,000 at the rate of 1s 4 1/32d, immediate telegraphic transfers amount to Rs. 2,50,000 at the rate of 1s 4 1/16d. The allotment for the next week is Rs. 50 lakhs.

A Government scholarship to be held at Cambridge, England, has been granted to Mr. Behari Seth of the Allahabad University.

Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, District Judge, Calicut passed orders yesterday in the application by Sebastian and Wilfred Jackson for a probate of the will of their father Louis Jackson of Cochin, who died a year ago leaving property valued about Rs. 60,000. The judge granted a probate with costs and dismissed the caveat entered by a stranger and two of the deceased's daughters, the latter including Mrs. Brachen of Muzaffarpur who contended that the will was false.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Great Indian.

An Anglo-Indian correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian":—It is natural that the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, of Bombay, should have passed without much notice in the English press, for there was no Indian political leader of equal eminence who was so little known in this country. For more than forty years he had been a prominent member of the Bombay Corporation, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that for almost a quarter of a century he was something like a civic dictator. The common belief of Europeans in India is that all Indians are deficient in the executive faculty. Sir P. M. Mehta was one of those rare men who are born to dominate any company into which they are thrown. No one in his presence could hold to the notion of racial inferiority, for he was so obviously the master of the assembly. His place in the Bombay University was of almost equal authority, and India during our time has known no debater of superior power. He had been a tower of strength to the National Congress party throughout the whole thirty years of its existence, and was to have presided over the Reception Committee that is to welcome the Congress delegates to Bombay next month. There were few important movements in Western India with which he was not directly associated, and though he never commanded the personal devotion of such men as Dadabhai Naoroji or G. K. Gokhale, the doughty old Parsee politician and reformer leaves a great gap in the public life of his city and presidency.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha.

The "Modern Review":—We are very glad to learn that Mr. D. E. Wacha, the veteran publicist of Bombay, has been chosen chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to be held this month in Bombay, in the place left vacant by the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. No worthier selection can be thought of. He has been also unanimously elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Pherozeshah. He has long deserved this honour, such as it is, Mr. Wacha's services to the country stretch back over a period of nearly half a century; and they are sterling in their character. His activities have been incessant and ungrudging. Among Indians his knowledge of economics, statistics and industrial matters is unsurpassed. With frankness and outspokenness, he combines a winning geniality of disposition which is irresistible. He has ten; but there is plenty of fight left in him still. May he live long to devote it to the cause of the country!

Mr. K. L. Datta.

"The Statesman":—Mr. Krishna Lal Datta, the Accountant-General of Madras, has just retired under the age clause of the Civil Service Regulations, after a year's extension of service. The inquiry which he was specially deputed to conduct into the rise of prices in India may be regarded as the crowning work of a successful and distinguished official career; and his report on that subject will be of lasting value. Mr. Datta joined the service in the office of the Comptroller-General in 1881, and in the course of thirty-four years he has filled a succession of posts, and has discharged a number of special duties, with an energy and ability which earned recognition. For the past three years he has been the financial adviser of the Government of Madras, where he is regarded as one of the most able and successful Indian officers of the Finance Department. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society in 1912, and received a Fellowship of the Royal Economic Society in the same year. It is to be hoped that the exceptional experience which Mr. Datta gathered during his inquiry into Indian prices will not be allowed to lie fallow during his retirement.

The London Model.

"The Tribune":—Fashion rules the day not only as regards dress and other forms of ornamentation and appearance but also as regards town planning in India. Prof. Geddes' condemnation of very broad roads has had no effect on the infallible experts of the Bombay Improvement Trust. They have just now, in the teeth of unanimous popular opposition, launched a scheme of another broad street, following the London model, quite oblivious of their primary duties regarding slums which abound the city. Prof. Geddes has no dislike for the London model itself. It has its place and fitness. Calcutta, for instance, can benefit by following the London model in certain parts, being itself the product of Indian and European influence. London itself, he pointed out, was largely determined by Rome, and he proceeded to trace the Roman influence in the early development of London. But in India, the people have as much right to follow Indian models and ask for conditions that suit Indian habits and tastes as Londoners have of following the Roman or Paris models. Town planning methods cannot be thrust on the people and it is a great mistake to carry out improvements in a manner that secures popular disapproval. Town Improvement and Town Planning Committees should have a non-official Indian majority.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.
ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.
Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.
All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.
The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Lord Willingdon and Agriculture ...	6
The Germans and the Turkey	6
German Logic at Westminister	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams ..... 7 &	8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 &	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
All-India Moslem League	5
Bombay Government Gazette	10
All-India Congress Committee	9
All-India Moslem League	5
Bombay Amusements	5
Farewell to Mr. Aston	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Trial by Jury in Brief	8
Effect of War on Trade in India ...	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
CORRESPONDENCE ..... 5, 8, 9 &	10
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 3, 1915.

LORD WILLINGDON AND AGRICULTURE.

The only notable defect in the summary of Mr. MacKenna's interesting review of agricultural progress in India, which we reviewed in these columns some days ago, was the omission of any reference to scientific agricultural education. The omission was significant, because, while much commendable activity has been shown in other directions, the subject of agricultural education has not received adequate consideration at the hands of the Government. Lord Willingdon, however, on Wednesday, told the students of the Poona Agricultural College how important Government consider it to be to provide young men in this country with a thorough instruction in the science of agriculture in order that they may apply the results of their knowledge for the benefit of their country in future years. This holds true, however, of this Presidency only, for while there are a few institutions in various provinces, where agricultural instruction of some kind is imparted, Bombay alone possesses a fairly up-to-date and well-equipped college. To the students of this college Lord Willingdon, in his own ingratiating manner, gave some impressions of his own as to the need for helping the agriculturist to improve his farming by using all the best methods so as to get the best results from the soil. Governors are supposed to be able to deliver speeches on any subject. But it is not the least distinction of Lord Willingdon that he is never guilty of making a stereotyped speech because he has to speak on a particular subject. The address which he gave to the students of the Agricultural College was, perhaps, the happiest of his oratorical efforts. And it could not be otherwise. For, as he himself said to the students: "I feel a particular pleasure in coming to talk to you agricultural students, for you are studying here to make yourself efficient in a profession in which I have been interested for the past 25 years."

Before he entered into his subject, Lord Willingdon made a personal confession, which, graceful as it is, is especially worth noting, in view of the commonplace notions generally held in official quarters regarding agricultural practice in India. "Let me admit," he said,

"that when I first came to India with some experience of farming in England, I thought I was going to show you all how land should be farmed here so as to attain the best possible results, but after two-and-a-half years life in this country I have come to the conclusion that we have little to teach the Indian farmer as to the main principles of his occupation, for he has the experience of many generations behind him.."

The truth of the matter is that what the Indian agriculturist should do is not to overhaul his own methods and to substitute Western ones.. His methods are and have been efficient enough for his purpose. But his besetting weakness has been that he is too prone to be content with the accumulated experience of past generations and disinclined to develop his knowledge thus gained by adapting his methods in the light of experience of the present and the new conditions created by the progress of scientific agriculture in advanced countries. But he is not alone to blame. For his education in this matter has been woefully neglected by Govrnment who have only recently awakened to their responsibility. Besides, as Lord Willingdon himself pointed out, while the farmer in England is in most cases an independent man with independent means, who makes his living out of his farms the small yeoman and peasant farmer in India in very largely in the [illegible] and has no independence from year to year in the cultivation and sale of his crops. By encouraging the spread of the co operative movement throughout the country, Government are doing something to alleviate his lot. But, as we have pointed out previously, unless the heavy load of agricuhural indebtedness is removed, no rural regeneration is possible and this load can be removed only if Government adopt a liberal policy of giving greater facilities to co-operative financing institutions than they have hitherto done. A similarly liberal policy should be adopted in granting *takavi* loans for agricultural improvement and other purposes. More than this they should, through the Agricultural Department, provide adequate facilities for the co-operative transporting and marketing of agricultural produce. All this and more Government owe it to the ryot to do, because, as Lord Willingdon said, in India Government themselves generally are the supreme landlord and owner of land. They should, therefore, "take an active interest in the agricultural development of their property," and this is not possible if they remain, as they have till recent times been, "merely rent receivers."

Lord Willingdon laid special emphasis on the question of cattle breeding. This is, indeed, a very important question especially as in various parts of the country complaints are heard that there is a serious danger of some of the finest breed dying out. That sufficient attention is not paid to stock raising in the country is not due to a failure on the part of the agriculturist to realize the importance of cattle. On the other hand, the latter's attachment to his cattle is only less strong than his attachment to the soil. But he is too much preoccupied with his debts and with his immediate necessities, and it is only when he is relieved of this preoccupation that he can reasonably be expected to devote his attention to other matters, such as stock raising, which should, therefore, for the present, be tackled by Government and big landholders. To the proprietor of the small holding,—and the average Indian agriculturist is such a proprietor,—the immediate needs are a more extensive development of the co-operative movement, in all its various aspects of credit, sale, purchase and transport, a more elastic system of land revenue demand and collection and more adequate irrigation facilities.

THE GERMANS AND TURKEY.

It would be premature to suppose that the report that the Austro-Germans in Serbia are falling back in the North means that they have been forced to retreat. On the contrary, the statement in the same sentence that they are proceeding to Bulgaria, suggests that their work in Serbia has been completed, and that, leaving a containing force in that country, the main forces, or at any rate as many troops as can be safely withdrawn, are now to be sent to Constantinople. That is a contingency for which it may be expected the Allies are now prepared. It is not an exaggerated expectation that the news of this development, if it is taking place, will be received with as much misgiving in Constantinople as anywhere else. There have been plenty of reports from well-authenticated sources of late that the growing number of Germans in the Turkish capital is causing no particular pleasure among the Ottoman public.. It is one thing to have German officers to train Turkish officers and to assist, or even to control, the conduct of the Turkish campaign but a German army is another thing altogether and those who can speak with authority declare with no uncertain expression that the presence of German troops in considerable numbers in Turkey is likely to lead to internal trouble. The growing feeling of discontent against the Government for having allowed the country to be forced into a war which has been anything but profitable for Turkey, and at the best can do her no good, will not, according to well-informed reports, bear much further aggravation. And the suspicion which an inundation of Germans is likely to arouse will be very difficult to allay. Those in Turkey who resent her part in the war have not forgotten that it was an unfortunate sequel to the hospitality shown to the Goeben, and they are naturally not a little anxious as to whether any temporary hospitality to German troops may threaten to assume in the end a permanent character. For our part, we hope that the increasing domination of the Germans in Constantinople will serve a good purpose by strengthening the hands of the Old Turk party.

GERMAN LOGIC AT WESTMINSTER.

We take the following from the Parliamentary Report for October 26th:—

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of Bombay had approved the raising the number of liquor shops in the Kaira district from fifty-five to eighty, on the ground that illicit distillation prevailed in some parts of that area; and, if so, whether there was no alternative method of suppressing illicit practices without increasing the general facilities for obtaining drink; and whether the opinion of the Excise advisory committees in the Kaira district was ascertained before it was decided to open twenty-five additional shops.

Mr. Charles Roberts (who replied) said: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. As regards the second question, the increase in the number of shops has been accompanied by several other measures for the prevention and detection of illicit distillation. Even with this addition to the number of licensed shops facilities for obtaining liquor in the Kaira district are less than in neighbouring districts. As regards the third question, Excise advisory committees have apparently not been constituted in the district.

The matter has been the subject of frequent comment in our columns, and our readers are well acquainted with the details of what, in our view, amounts to a grave official scandal But, perhaps, nothing in the whole of this deplorable business is more astonishing than the irrelevant and impertinent remark put into the mouth of Mr. Charles Roberts that "even with this addition to the number of licensed shops facilities for obtaining illicit liquor in the Kaira district are less than in the neighbouring districts." The charge against the Excise Department is that of deliberately creating facilities where they did not previously exist, in the face of a public protest and in the absence of any real demand for them. To answer this with the plea that, even so, the facilities are less than in other districts displays an absolutely cynical disregard of the public welfare. It is a degree worse than the servants girl's plea in Captain Marryatt's famous novel, that her illegitimate baby was "only a little one." If you deliberately and wilfully made a man drunk it would be a poor sort of excuse to plead that you had not made him so drunk as his next door neighbour. That is the sort of logic that we only expect to find in the German blue books.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

A MEMORY AND A MORAL.

BY SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. IN "INDIA."

The three Englishmen—two of them being Scots—who, under the revered and venerable Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, organised the Indian National Congress, were all of them members of families whose names are conspicuous on the "Roll of Honour" of the Honourable East India Company. Allan Octavian Hume, a Haileybury man, of the Bengal Civil Service, was the son of Joseph Hume, M.P., a member of the Company's medical establishment, and Lord Lake's paymaster in the Mahratta War of 1803-4: Sir William Wedderburn, fourth baronet, is the fourth son of Sir John Wedderburn, of the Company's Civil Service, Bombay, and Accountant-General, when I was first there in 1837: Sir Henry John Stedman Cotton, K.C.S.I., a most distinguished member of the Bengal Civil Service, although a "Competition Wallah," was a scion of one of the most distinguished families of the Honourable East India Company on their "Madras Establishment."

These particulars are recalled as they materially contribute to the explanation of the courage, the steadfastness, and the utter abnegation of self, with which all three of these eminent public servants devoted themselves to the promotion, in loyal support of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, of the best interests, as understood by themselves, of the people of India. For the Directors of the Company made it a point of unswerving duty to select their servants for India from families, and occasionally from schools, well known to them, in which their nominees had been carefully instructed in the history of India, and taught both by precept and example to esteem and love its inestimable and most lovable people, "the blameless Aethiops" of Homer. The Mutiny of 1857 and following escheat of India "to the Imperial Crown of England" changed all this: and commenced that estrangement between the new Englishman in India and the people of the country that was only gradually mitigated by the self-sacrificing lives of men like Allan Hume, William Wedderburn, and Henry Cotton—and to which it is to be hoped an end has now been put for ever by the association of India with Russia and France and the United Kingdom, and the British Colonies, in the defence of Europe and Western Civilisation against the most terrible shock they have sustained since the Roman Empire was overthrown by the Goths and Vandals and Mongols and Turks.

But all the careful training of these men in the traditions of the families of the East India Company would have been in vain, but for their having been born to profit by it. Speaking only of him whose death we mourn—Sir Henry Cotton was a singularly winning personality, a man of unfailing physical courage and fearless independence of mind, toned down by the influence of good lineage and social culture and commanding one's homage—differ as we might from his views and opinions—by the divine nobility of a pure and gentle heart. His courtesy towards an opponent was perfect because it was the outcome at its source of a profoundly sympathetic soul.. This was Sir Henry as I knew him: and this the tribute to his inspiring memory I would lay on his grave.

All Souls Day, 1915.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon accompained by Captain Pole-Carew, A.D.C., returned to Bombay yesterday morning.

H. H. the Maharanee of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and is staying at Jaya Mahal Palace in the Nepean Sea Road.

Mr. E. Macomochie, I.C.S., Mr. E. L. Lutyens and Mr. H. Baker, are guests at Government House.

The Hon. Sir William Clark leaves Delhi on the 5th instant on a short visit to Bombay, where he stops for a week, returning to Delhi on the 13th.

Sir Valentine Chirol arrived at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, yesterday.

Mrs.. Annie Besant will arrive at Allahabad from Gwalior next Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Malcolm Robert Jardine, Bar-at-Law, as being the Advocate-General, Bombay, to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, vice Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar.-at-Law, resigned.

With effect from the 29th November 1915 until the arrival of Mr. P. W. Munie, I.C.S., Mr. Palanji N. Dawar is appointed to act as Secretary to Bombay Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for 25 days

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, is granted privilege leave of one month and twenty-nine days with effect from 3rd January 1916, with permission to prefix to his leave the Christmas holidays from 26th December 1915 to 2nd January 1916

Mr G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th November, 1915.

Mr. Dukoff Gordon officiates as Accountant-General, United Provinces, and Mr. U. L. Mazumdar as Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Notes of the Day.

Albania.

The rumour is current that it will not be long before Albania embraces the creed of Mars, now omnipotent everywhere, and which is at all times so dear to her soul. The position of Albania will in that case be somewhat anomalous, for the country is divided against itself, and, though a few cultivated landowners may have definite European sympathies one way or another, the vast majority of Albanians have scant respect for the continent on which they live and are unique, and usually protest against being called Europeans. The one thing about which Albanians do concern themselves is their liberty in their own sense of the word and not the interpretation put on it by Prince William of Wied and his supporters in the concert of Europe. As far as the Moslem population go, they were the most bitter opponents of the German princeling on religious grounds, and, since they are in the majority, were able to do him more harm than even he could do himself. The Moslem part of the population were always anxious to have for their sovereign a prince of the Turkish House, and in many diplomatic circles in Europe this idea was favoured and the youngest son of Abdul Hamid,—Burhan-ed-Din,—was quite frequently mentioned in this connection. The sympathies of this section of the Albanians will, of course, be with Stamboul, whilst as for those of their Christian bretheren it is only possible to say that they will not be pro-German, thanks to Sir Edward Grey who helped to impose upon them a German potentate, and thus to make the name of the Hun taboo in Albania for ever.

Albania and Her Neighbour.

As far as Albania's relations with her neighbours are concerned, it must be said that they are far from good. At the end of the last Balkan War both Montenegro and Servia were inclined to patronise the rugged mountain state, while Greece, of course, was anxious to rob it. The Powers, however, soon put a stop to the little scheme of M. Zographos and his confederates and handed the country over to the German Mpret. Albanians do not love either the Montenegrins or the Serbs, and loathe the Bulgars. Indeed, Albanians love no one but themselves. Byron described them as "Those who hate alike the Frank and Turk" and the description is not far from the truth. Albania's bane is her fine natural harbours, which have always excited the envy of all ambitious peoples from the days of the Romans till now. In the hour of their need, on more than one occasion, they have practically sold them to Venice and Genoa, and in nearly every case got the worst of the bargain. The little windows on the Adriatic aspired to in turn by Italy, Austria, Servia and Montenegro, were always understood to be at the expense of Albania, hence she has not much reason for loving her neighbours.

Cutting Off the Water.

Among the topics that will come up for discussion before the next meeting of the Corporation, there is one the debate on which may be expected to be followed with keen interest by many citizens of Bombay. Dr. Master will move "that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not possible to resort to some legal means of recovering municipal taxes in arrears other than of cutting off the water connections of houses for such non-payments." Apart from involving an injustice to tenants, to whom it causes great hardships without in any way inconveniencing landlords, the policy is obviously of a primitive character. It is certainly not in keeping with the dignity of a great Municipality like that of Bombay to let it be shown that it cannot enforce its laws without resorting to such an out-of-date remedy. The discontinuance of it in favour of some sensible method of bringing recalcitrant landlords to book is, however, most imperative in the interests of the poor who are often innocent victims.

The Health of the City.

Bombay fared somewhat badly last week in point of health, through some cause or other. The death-rate exhibited a sudden spurt, rising from 25.43 to 27.18, the total mortality standing at 512, as compared with 479 of the week previous. In the corresponding week of last year the death-rate was so low as 18.74, though the past quinquennial mean had been higher than even that recorded last week, viz., 28.52. The factors that appear to have contributed mainly to last week's high mortality were the diseases of the respiratory system, malarial and other fevers and an abnormally large number of still-births. These last were as many as 39, while the mortality from phthisis amounted to 31 and that from other diseases of the respiratory system 160. From seven in the previous week, the mortality from malaria rose to 16 last week. Plague registered eight attacks and five deaths, being five attacks and two deaths more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered nine attacks and six deaths. Cholera was absent as usual. The total number of live births during the week was 460.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TROOPS.

LEAVING FRANCE FOR ANOTHER FIELD.

GERMAN WORKS IN WEST SEVERELY DAMAGED.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

The Prince of Wales on Nov. 21 delivered a message from his Majesty the King-Emperor to the troops of the Indian Army Corps leaving France for another field of action. In the course of the message his Majesty says: "You have worthily upheld the honour of the Empire and the great traditions of my Army in India."

A note of uneasiness is sounded in the German press over the Kaiser's visit to Vienna.

It is officially announced in Vienna that the resignations have been accepted of the Ministers of Interior, Commerce and Finance. New appointments have been made, and the changes are regarded as indicating that a very serious situation has arisen, especially as Parliament has not meet since the war and the nation is entirely unable to express an opinion.

Intense bombardments are reported from the Western front. The Allied artillery severely damaged the enemy's field works and made a breach of thirty metres in one redoubt.

The position in Macedonia is quiet. It is intensely cold.

There is the usual mining activity in the Dardanelles.

His Majesty is reported to be well on the way to complete recovery. On Wednesday he went for his first outing since his accident and subsequently received Lord Kitchener in audience.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that the total British military prisoners in Germany were 32,000 and the navel 1,050.

At a conference of 1,000 delegates representing four million organised workers, Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman asked the Trade Union Leaders to use their influence to prevent a general demand for higher wages. It was against the workers' own interests to demand further rises in wages.

INDIAN ARMY CORPS IN FRANCE.

GOING TO ANOTHER FIELD OF ACTION.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER FIELD OF ACTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

A press communiqué says:—

The message below from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the troops of the Indian Army Corps leaving France was delivered by the Prince of Wales on November 21:—

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army Corps,—More than a year ago I summoned you from India to fight for the safety of my Empire and the honour of my pledged word on the battlefields of Belgium and France. The confidence which I then expressed in your sense of duty, your courage and your chivalry you have since then nobly justified. I now require your services in another field of action. But before you leave France, I send my dear and gallant son, the Prince of Wales,—who has shared with my armies, the dangers and hardships of the campaign,—to thank you in my name for your services and to express to you my satisfaction.

"British and Indian comrades in arms, yours has been a fellowship in toils and hardships, in courage and endurance, often against great odds, in deeds nobly done in days of an ever memorable conflict. In a warfare waged under new conditions and in peculiarly trying circumstances you have worthily upheld the honour of the Empire and the great traditions of my Army in India.

"I have followed your fortunes with the deepest interest and watched your gallant actions with pride and satisfaction. I mourn with you the loss of many gallant officers and men. Let it be your consolation, as it was their pride, that they freely gave their lives in a just cause for the honour of their Sovereign and the safety of my Empire. They died as gallant soldiers, and I shall ever hold their sacrifice in grateful remembrance.

"You leave France with a just pride in the honour of deeds already achieved and with my assurance of confidence that your proved valour and experience will contribute to further victories in the fields of action to which you go. I pray God to bless and guard you and to bring you back safely when the final victory is won, each to his own home, there to be welcomed with honour among his own people."

KING GEORGE'S HEALTH.

FIRST OUTING SINCE THE ACCIDENT

LONDON, Dec. 1.

King George to-day went into the garden in a bath chair. This is His Majesty's first outing since his accident.

WELL ON WAY TO COMPLETE RECOVERY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The King until very recently used two sticks when he attempted to walk unaided, but to-day managed with a single walking stick both at Buckingham Palace and at Marlborough House. Although he is still unable to use his right leg he is well on the way to complete recovery.

LORD KITCHENER RECEIVED BY THE KING.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The King went for his first outing today since his accident, and called with the Queen to congratulate Queen Alexandra on her birthday, remaining to luncheon.

Subsequently, Lord Kitchener was received in audience by the King.

SERBIANS HOLDING MONASTIR.

AUSTRO-GERMANS FALLING BACK TO BULGARIA.

SALONIKA CREDIBLY INFORMED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

SALONIKA, Dec. 1.

The Serbian are holding Monastir. The Bulgarians are endeavouring to outflank the town and if possible to surround it.

The thermometer in the French lines registered fifteen degrees below zero. (Centigrade).

Credible information shows that the Austro-Germans are falling back in the north and proceeding to Bulgaria.

MONTENEGRINS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A Montenegrin communiqué says we attacked in the region of Fotcha and defeated the Austrians, who retreated in disorder towards Gorazda.

QUIET IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The position in Macedonia is quiet. It is intensely cold.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st December says:—

Monastir has been evacuated by the Serbians. The Bulgarians captured Prizrend.

ENEMY'S FAILURE IN THE BALKANS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Salonika correspondent says that with his achievements at this stage of the operations the enemy may definitely be declared to have failed in the main object of rounding up the main Serbian army. The latter's losses are 4,000 to 5,000 killed and 15,000 wounded and prisoners.

The "Vaz Dias Agency" learns that the Serbs captured near Prizrend 400 Uhlans. Enemy losses include 5,000 Bulgars and Austrians, killed around Mitrovitza already buried, many more graves are needed.

RUMANIA'S SIGNIFICANT COAL PURCHASES.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

An "Exchange" Message from Zurich mentions a Bucharest despatch stating that Interventionist papers attach importance to Roumania's huge coal purchases. Russia's first consignment of 500 waggons has started.

ENTENTE'S FIRM ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREECE.

RUMANIAN PUBLIC IMPRESSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London Nov. 30th.

"The Times" Balkan correspondent wires from Bucharest that the date of the Russian offensive is doubtful. Some time may elapse before all the troops destined for the southern front reach the Danube.

The visit of the Tsar to the Danubian ports and the more decided attitude of the Entente towards Greece has impressed the Rumanian public.

The "Central News" Paris correspondent says, according to a Bucharest despatch, the Rumanian commission sent to Russia to negotiate concerning the transit through Russian territory of munitions and merchandise for Rumania, wires that all facilities asked were granted. Port Kola, Archangel, where the munitions are expected to arrive being enlarged.

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

There is the usual mining activity in the Dardanelles.

ROYAL BETROTHAL IN CHINA.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Several Chinese papers state that the Emperor is officially betrothed to Yuan's daughter.

WESTERN FRONT.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENTS.

ENEMY'S FIELD WORKS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Intense bombardments were the feature of the entire Western front.

The British and French artillery, according to a Paris communiqué, severely damaged the enemy's field works and made a breach of thirty metres in one redoubt.

A German armoured train was beaten off near Roge and an infantry column dispersed near Soissons.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

SERIOUS DAMAGE NEAR LENS.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A communiqué says there was only a vigorous French cannonade.

A French aeroplane in Artois attacked two German aeroplanes and brought one down and chased the other to Douai.

A French aeroplane dropped six huge bombs on the hutments near the Lens station doing serious damage.

The situation is in Macedonia is quiet The weather is intensely cold.

There is the usual mining activity in the Dardanelles.

USUAL CANNONADING.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A communiqué says: The day was snowy and foggy, with a thaw in Champagne.

With the exception of the usual cannonade on the whole front only grenade fighting is reported from the Artois region, Loos and Alsace.

EXPLOITS OF FRENCH AIRMEN.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

The communiqué reports only vigorous French cannonade.

A French aeroplane in Artois attacked two German machines. It brought one down and chased the other to Douai.

A French aeroplane dropped six huge bombs on hutments near Lens station doing serious damage.

BOMBARDMENT BELGIAN COAST.

STRENGTH OF THE SQUADRON.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

The "Telegraaf" states that the British squadron which bombarded the Belgian coast on Tuesday consisted of forty vessels.

33,050 BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that the total British military prisoners in Germany were 32,000, and the naval 1,050.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN CANADA.

PERMANENT BENEFIT TO METAL INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.

It is officially announced that three-hundred and twenty firms in Canada are engaged in the making of munitions and are employing a hundred-thousand skilled workmen.

Among the permanent benefits which will accrue will be the refining of copper and zinc and the manufacture of brass, all of which have heretofore been carried on abroad.

Orders placed in Canada exceed in value twice that of the annual revenue of the Dominion.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The steamer Kingsway has been sunk. Five men are missing.

MALTA, Dec. 2.

The British steamer Malinche has been sunk. Two lifeboats have been brought in. The crews were exhausted after battling with a storm for twentyfour hours.

WHAT'S HAPPENED IN AUSTRIA?

IMPORTANT MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

SITUATION REGARDED AS SERIOUS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

It is officially announced in Vienna that the resignations have been accepted of the Ministers of Interior, Commerce and Finance.

The new appointments include that of Prince Hohenlohe Schillingsfuerst, ex-Governor of Trieste, to be Minister of Interior.

The changes are regarded as indicating that a very serious situation has arisen especially as Parliament has not met since the war and the nation is entirely unable to express an opinion.

KAISER'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

UNEASINESS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A note of uneasiness is sounded in the German press over the Kaiser's visit to Vienna, which is believed to have been caused by the necessity of discussing problems between Austria and Bulgaria arising from the latter's occupation of Serbian territory.

WHY THE KAISER WENT TO VIENNA.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—London Nov. 30th.

According to the "Daily News" Rome correspondent the Kaiser went to Vienna to dissuade the Emperor from concluding a separate peace. The latter had attempted to initiate negotiations with Russia and notified the Pope that he was ready to consider any Papal effort towards peace. The negotiations with Russia failed.

GERMANIZATION OF CABINET FORESHADOWED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London November 30th.

The "Central News" from Zurich says it is believed that the Austrian Cabinet changes foreshadow a process of Germanization similar to that which the army has undergone.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

SIGNIFICANT AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

Terrific fighting on the Italian front is again reported in an Austrian communiqué which says:

It is becoming clear that the Italians wish to force a victory on the Isonzo, if possible near Gorizia.

The communiqué speaks of bloody attacks and admits that the Austrians have been forced to withdraw a portion of their front near Oslavia

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO ITALY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Dr. Dillon wiring from Rome denies that Lord Kitchener's visit has accelerated important Government decisions. The visit was most welcome and helped to elucidate certain questions. But the decisions of the Cabinet and the General Staff adopted at the outset are unchanged.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ON CHINA TRADE.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

An order in Council has been gazetted which has the object of excluding German influence from British companies in China.

The order provides that the majority of directors of a China company shall be British subjects resident within British jurisdiction

None but British subjects may be appointed auditors, liquidators or receivers.

The order comes into force on January 1st.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

ADELAIDE, Dec. 2.

The Government statist forecasts the aggregate yield of harvest at 27½ million bushels, which is a record in State production. The area placed under crops was 350,000 acres above last year.

ENEMY'S LOSS OF SUBMARINES.

58 CAPTURED OR SUNK.

20 MORE "PROBABLY DESTROYED."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A writer in the "New York World" says since February 2nd the British have captured or sunk 58 submarines and 20 more are listed as probably destroyed. British submarines in the Baltic include captured German boats. German patrols allowed them to pass the Sound not knowing their nationality. The British public does not realise the part the Admiralty's capturing and using a valuable flotilla of U boats, has played in the sudden reversal of the submarine situation.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS!

WHEN THE BOOT IS ON THE OTHER LEG

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Admiralty publishes a document showing that the Swedish customs have to telegraph to Germany the sailings of all vessels saying that there is no contraband on board, while vessels must have clearance papers in both German and Swedish.

All vessels leaving the Baltic are examined by a German patrol boat and sometimes wait for hours.

The Admiralty says that this shows in what way Germany, when she has any opportunity for naval activity, practises the principle of the freedom of the seas for neutral commerce.

"LOAN OF VICTORY."

HEAVY LONDON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Heavy subscriptions to the French loan have been made in London from important investing interests.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE WAR.

BEDROCK OF NEUTRAL OPINION

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Two significant facts reflecting the bedrock of neutral opinion as to the result of the war are, that the New York exchange rate on Berlin is now below eighty per cent and that Holland is supporting the French loan more strongly than any previous foreign loan.

The new low level to which the mark has fallen in New York is attributed to the worsening of economic conditions in Germany.

COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.

The prospectus has been issued of a four and a half per cent Commonwealth War Loan of ten million sterling. Applications close on January 31st.

SUCCESS OF CANADIAN LOAN.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.

The Minister of Finance announces that subscriptions to the fifty-million dollars War Loan amounted to a hundred million dollars.

It has not been decided whether the loan shall be increased to the amount subscribed or not.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION IN A POWDER FACTORY.

THIRTY MEN KILLED IN U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Thirty men have been killed in a mysterious explosion in a powder factory at Wilmington, Delaware.

The officials state that placards had been posted in the vicinity warning Teuton workers to quit work if they valued their lives.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Board of Trade draws attention to the probability of increasing the consumption of coal in industrial areas and the reduced output of mines owing to the enlistment of miners, and recommends industrial consumers to make contracts and not trust to open market.

A REMARKABLE MISTAKE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following correction has been received to the message issued on November 20th stating that the Nizam of Hyderabad has been gazetted Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King:—

To be Honorary Aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal Sir John French Honorary Lieut.-Colonel Muhammad Ali Beg Nawab Sir Afsari Jang of Hyderabad.

ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY

BRITAIN'S WEALTH NOT YET TOUCHED.

EMPIRE'S UNBREAKABLE BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Speaking at the banquet of the Scottish Corporation Mr. Bonar Law referred to enemy assertions that Great Britain was not doing her share.

He asked whether anyone at the outbreak of the war could have imagined that we should do what we actually had done? The Navy had more than fulfilled expectations.

German newspapers said that we were on the point of bankruptcy. We were a long way from that. Our wealth had not even been touched yet and we could bear the strain far longer than could our enemies.

No other country in the world could have raised an army like ours by such methods while the people at home had never been so united.

He had been asked if he knew anything to justify his recent expression of optimism. He knew of nothing to the contrary. In the East he did not anticipate any specially good news for many months, but that did not alter his opinion that the war would not be lost and won in the East and if the whole tendency was regarded, he was convinced, that we were moving slowly but inexorably towards victory.

Mr. Bonar Law referred eulogistically to the part played by the Dominions and declared that as result of the war the Empire would be moulded with unbreakable bonds. (Cheers).

He mentioned that on the British front we now give the Germans two shells for every one of theirs.

WAR FINANCE AND ORGANISED LABOUR.

MINISTERS' APPEAL TO TRADE UNION LEADERS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

One thousand delegates representing over four million organised workers, attended a conference at Westminster on war finance, Mr. Henderson presiding.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman were present and were given cordial receptions.

Mr. McKenna emphasised that it was [illegible] further rises in wages. It merely meant that the cost of essential articles would be increased and the State would have to pay more either by borrowing or by taxation.

Mr. Asquith pointed out the enormous economic and financial burdens entailed by carrying on the war, but our shoulders were broad enough to bear the burden. He was confident that all classes would gladly and joyfully make the necessary sacrifices. He asked the Trade Union leaders to use their influence to prevent a general demand for higher wages, and affirmed that since the war began there had been a rise, in some cases a substantial rise, in wages. Even allowing for the increased cost of living the workers were better off than before.

The Trade Union Conference resolved to have copies of the speeches of Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman printed and distributed among the trade unionists with a request to give the matter favourable consideration.

LORD HALDANE ON PEACE.

"GERMAN GENERAL STAFF MUST BE SWEPT OUT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 1st December.

Lord Haldane addressing the Fabian Society declined to outline peace terms since it was necessary to consider our obligations to our Allies and it was impossible to discuss terms with the German nation.

A century ago the Allies were ready to make peace with France but not with Napoleon who would have used it to prepare for re-attacking.

The German General Staff must be swept out before peace was discussable with the German people whom we could trust. The staff would not make any real peace until it saw itself beaten. It was our business to beat it.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

REVOLVERS FOUND IN A PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Robertson, Magistrate of Dacca, commenced to-day the Arms Act case in connection with the find of arms at the Sakha Press at Dacca on the 18th November last. The Sukha Press was searched and the police found two revolvers and 400 cartridges in a trunk. Four men were arrested, two of whom were discharged and two proprietors of the press, Abani Kumar De and Aswini Kumar Das are the present accused. Several witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned, the accused being released on bail.

GERMANY'S BALKAN ADVENTURE.

GENERAL MAY'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUKNOW, Dec. 2.

General May lecturing before the Army Y.M.C.A., on the progress of the war said, the dominating factor lay for the moment in Serbia. He described the policy which was directed towards the terrorising of the smaller States and said those who were criticising the wavering of some of the minor Balkan States, must remember how this policy must act upon them. But although Germany and Austria and Bulgaria had turned the Serbians out of the greater part of their country already, they had by no means beaten the Serbian army to the ground. Based on Montenegro and the Adriatic and with avenues of communication up through Albania it would still be in the field against her and would give much trouble yet. Germany had not swept the board as she had in Belgium and Bulgaria was already showing signs of uneasiness at the massing of Russian troops on her northern frontier and the steady growth of the Allies' forces on her southern boundary. Those people who talked pessimistically of Germany riding triumphantly to Constantinople would do well to study the map.

General May then entered into an account of the Baghdad railway and the strategical considerations which accentuated Germany in gaining control of that undertaking. He did not think that a careful study of the railway and the country it passed through, would lead one to fear that Germany could afford to march along that route to Mesopotamia unless and until she had flattened both the Russians and French and English in Europe. So far from her being likely to do that the Russians had turned their retirement into a counter-attack and the recent news from Riga and its neighbourhood was most unfavourable to Germany.

In conclusion General May said the lessons to be derived from the war, were lessons for civilians and statesmen and above all politicians far more than for soldiers. With the exception of the light thrown on modern artillery and its relation to fortifications and possibly the value of machine guns, which however had been appreciated by those who studied the subject before, the war had provided no very startling lesson to soldiers. The fighting had been a series of soldiers' battles and of hard pounding. But the political lessons were immense. Everybody must learn to look on our Army in quite a different light from what had hitherto been the case. Everybody must learn in the future to take his share and do his duty to the full to his country.

THE EX-KHEDIVE'S MOVEMENTS.

THE KAISER'S DISPLEASURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—From time to time we get news of the ex-Khedive who spends a good deal of his time in travelling to and from Berlin and Vienna. It appears when he was last on spree Abbas Hilmy Pasha sought an interview with William II. In vain he applied through every possible channel. The Kaiser refused point blank to have anything further to do with him. The explanation of this rebuff on the part of the man for whom he had so to speak sacrificed his Throne is that during the time he was staying in Rome, Abbas Hilmy Pasha was ordered by the Kaiser to co-operate in German intrigues that were then in full swing for preventing Italy from breaking her neutrality. When Italy joined the Entente the Emperor was furious and decided never again to receive the ex-Khedive.

OFF-SHOOT OF COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

MRS. NEWMAN TO APPLY FOR TRANSFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Dec. 2.

The case in which Sub-Inspector Subachar is charged by Mrs. Newman under section 166, 204 and 320, J.P.C., came on for hearing before Mr. C. Gaham, Deputy Magistrate, this afternoon.

Counsel for the complainant applied for an adjournment as she meant to move the High Court for a transfer of the case to some Court outside the district. The Court asked for reasonable grounds and granted an adjournment for two hours for counsel to put in a written application setting out the grounds. In support of the application it was stated that under the most recent rulings it appeared to be obligatory on the Court to grant an adjournment and the rulings were referred to.

Mr. Schmidt then put in a written petition.

It was stated that the existence of the envelop which the petitioner alleges, the accused suppressed, was most material to her defence in the Sessions and further it would seriously prejudice the petitioner in her defence in the Sessions if there was so long an interval between the hearing of this case and the Sessions case fixed for the 10th January.

Counsel for the defence agreed with Mr. Schmidt that an adjournment was obligatory and the court adjourned the case till the 15th of December.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CITY GARRISONED BY BULGARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

Refugees who have recently returned from the Balkans, give some interesting accounts of the state of affairs in Constantinople and of the bombardment of Dedeagatch. The first intimation the inhabitants of the Bulgarian port had that anything unusual was about to happen, was the arrival of aeroplanes, presumably a hydroplane which flew in from the sea and circled round and round the town. An hour or so later, the bombardment started. The first buildings to go were the Customs House and the barracks in which as it happened, there were at the time very few troops. All soldiers had leave to go out into the town and as soon as the bombardment began they together with the entire population made straight for the hills behind where they remained for several hours. Comparative order reigned during and after the bombardment, that is to say, no excesses were committed by the troops who in fact behaved quite decently towards the few foreigners left in the town.

As for the state of affairs in Constantinople, the Turkish troops have nearly all been sent away and the city is garrisoned to a great extent by Bulgarian soldiers so that the heart of the Ottoman Empire is now entirely in the hands of aliens. Petrol is exceedingly scarce and can only be obtained by neutrals in small quantities and at great cost. Sugar is not to be got, bread is doled out on tickets at so much per head, Germans taking the best and the populace having to be content with what they can get. By an irony of fate there is abundance of cereals and provisions at Aleppo but the authorities are afraid to allow any of these stocks to go to ports or by rail towards Constantinople and as the result whole waggon loads have become rotten in that town.

Refugees who passed through Salonika on their way here, state the town is full of British and French troops who are on the best of terms with the Greek population. Indeed the Allied soldiers are acclaimed wherever they appear.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

101 WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

In the Lahore supplementary conspiracy trial to-day the Government Advocate announced this morning that a telegram had been received from the Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, intimating that Ganga Singh alias Bhagat Singh, a principal accused in the present and previous cases and a desperate character who was concerned in the Ferozepore murders and heavily involved in other offences connected with the conspiracy, had just been arrested.

The approver Nand Singh, of Saudhar, District Ferozpur, an ex-bugler and a returned emigrant was the next witness examined. He identified eight accused and testified to the arrival of the Tosha Maru at Penang in 1914, the seditious harangues of its Indian passengers, their revolutionary designs, and the indication of a spirit of disaffection and rebellion among the Indian residents of Penang. Continuing witness said the ship sailed for this country and he returned home in March 1915 and joined the Ghadr party. He then described the activities of his section including the projected dacoity at Chatib and the proposed attack on the Kaputhala magazine about which time he was interned.

So far 101 witnesses have given evidence.

GLADSTONE GRUMBLES AT EXPENSE.

Lord Cromer in mail week entertained the Peers with an anecdote. The Treasury, he said, did not apparently now exercise the control over departmental telegrams that they did in 1884. In December of that year he received the following "gem":—

"My Dear Baring,—Gladstone and Childers are grumbling about the expense of your telegrams. Please condense as much as you can, but omit nothing of urgent importance.—Yours sincerely,

"GRANVILLE."

Lord Crewe remembered the incident. He believed, he said, that one of the items which caused that admonition was that on a certain occasion a Vice-Consul, possibly gratified by having some important news to communicate and being in a position to transmit it with the utmost freedom, expended £465 in telegraphing to the Foreign Office in less than a week.

THE BOYS WHO COME BACK.

"The only hours of cheer in the rural district is when a lad comes home for his two or three days of leave from France," says the "Glasgow Evening News." "That he should seem so much alive and hearty as well as present so great a physical change for the better, are offsets to his tales of peril and hardship.

"That they are immensely finer, those men on furlough, than when they went away, not in body alone, but in character, is unmistakable; they have looked on the face of danger and endured; death and suffering have they become acquainted with; they have learned the meaning of duty and comradeship, have grown more earnest and self-possessed. No wonder the native village should make much of them; with them and their kind rests Britain's future."

TRIAL BY JURY IN BELGAUM.

REASONS FOR INTERFERENCE.

DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The following Press Note regarding the withdrawal of the right of trial by jury system from Belgaum has been issued by the Government of Bombay for general information:—

It has come to the notice of Government that the recent notification withdrawing from the Belgaum district the right of trial by jury in certain serious cases has aroused some feeling of dissatisfaction, and the desire has been expressed that Government should make public the grounds on which the decision was based. It may be noted firstly that there is some misapprehension as to the scope and effect of the notification, owing to announcements in the press to the effect that the right of trial by jury in "serious cases triable by the Sessions Court has been withdrawn." This is not the case. The great majority of serious cases, including dacoities, offences against the State and offences against property by previously convicted offenders, are still triable by jury in the Belgaum district. Not only so, but the scope of the jury system has actually been extended by the notification, which now makes all offences triable by the Sessions Court, with the exception of the limited class specified in the notification, triable by jury. Previously, the jurisdiction of the jury was confined to offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years. The offences which are excluded by the notification are limited to murder and other offences involving the death of the victim, forgery and similar offences, and attempts to commit and abetments of such offences.

The Governor in Council has decided to take this step after long and weighty consideration, and on grounds which will be seen to afford abundant justification.

WHAT NECESSITATED AN ENQUIRY.

The jury system was introduced into Belgaum in the year 1885 as part of the policy to which Government steadfastly adheres. As early as 1887 grave dissatisfaction was expressed with the working of the system, up till that year, but as its operation was found to have improved in 1887, no steps were taken. In 1890 a detailed inquiry was held in the operation of the jury system in the Bombay Presidency, in the course of which the Sessions Judge of Belgaum recommended that the trial of offences punishable with death should be withdrawn from the cognizance of the jury at Belgaum. This suggestion was supported by three Judges of the High Court. Again in 1892 a general inquiry was held, and again the Sessions Judge and the District Magistrate of Belgaum recommended the withdrawal of murder and certain other cases, a recommendation which received the almost unanimous support of the Bombay High Court. The alarming increase in certain classes of crime in the Belgaum district during the last decade has led Government to institute a further inquiry.

The essential condition for the successful working of the system of trial by jury is that there should be a wide field of selection of persons liable to serve as jurors, and that these persons should be so qualified by education, character and social status as to create a feeling of confidence in the public that they will give conscientious decisions, unbiassed by external influences. This condition is found to be satisfied pre-eminently in the great cities of India, such as Bombay and Poona. In Belgaum it is otherwise. The field of selection is there exceedingly limited. Almost the only persons who have received a liberal education are either magistrates, judges, pleaders, doctors or high Government officials, who are exempted under section 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Among traders, landlords and other well-to-do classes English education has spread to a very slight extent only, and as the arguments of pleaders and the charge to the jury are delivered in English, these classes are not qualified for inclusion in the jury list. Those who remain are therefore mostly low-paid clerks and petty traders with some knowledge of English.

NOTORIOUS PREVALENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES.

Even in these circumstances Government would have been reluctant to interfere, had not the prevalence of peculiar conditions in the district forced them to take action. The district is notorious for the prevalence of violent crime, which shows a marked tendency to increase. During the triennium 1910—1912 there were no less than 425 cases of murder, dacoity and robbery as compared with 179 in the years 1881—1883 (before the introduction of the jury system). A very large proportion of this crime arises out of factions. These factions often have many adherents on either side. There is usually much money available, and every disposition to use it dishonestly or corruptly. As most of the cases arising out of these factions are cases of murder, the interests involved are greater than in any other conceivable class of cases. Moreover, violent passions are aroused, and it is notorious fact that jurors are frequently subjected to intimidation. It is hardly conceivable under these circumstances that men of the class from which the jurors are necessarily drawn should be capable of resisting the influence to which they are subjected. "Pari passu" with the marked increase in crimes of violence already noted, the percentage of acquittals in such cases has arisen from 35.19 to 47.37. These facts disclose conditions that called for immediate remedy.

The second class of cases the jurisdiction over which has been withdrawn from juries consists of cases of forgery and similar crimes. Here again factious passions are aroused, the interests involved are considerable, and the issues are generally of a highly technical nature, requiring exceptional intelligence for their appreciation. The type of juror at present available in Belgaum is admittedly unable to deal with such conditions.

It must not be forgotten that even in Bombay cases of offences punishable with death and cases of an exceptional and difficult nature are tried by special jury, the members of which are chosen from a class specially qualified by education and status, and such persons are not to be found in sufficient numbers in Belgaum.

After mature consideration of all these facts and circumstances Government sought the advice of the High Court and the proposal to alter the extent of the powers of the Belgaum jury without abolishing the system altogether met with the concurrence of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges. The sanction of the Governor-General in Council required by law was then applied for, and was accorded.

The net effect of the action of Government in this matter has been to extend, as an experimental measure, the jurisdiction of the jury to a number of offences which had previously been beyond their cognizance, while withdrawing from them murders and other offences involving the death of the victim, forgery and similar offences. In the peculiar conditions of the district this limitation of the jurisdiction of the jury in one direction accompanied by a widening of their power in other directions was amply justified.

Offences of murder and forgery will of course be tried with the assistance of assessors.

GERMAN MORALITY IN WAR.

PROFESSOR MORGAN'S STRONG SAYING.

Professor J. H. Morgan, a great authority on international law, makes the remarkable statements in the "Graphic":

"I attach little importance to the absence or presence of formal inquiries in the case of German military proceedings. I long ago came to the conclusion, in the course of my official inquiries on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that *the German* outrages were part of one vast premeditation, and I have little doubt that Miss Cavell's fate was a foregone conclusion from the moment of her arrest.

"Th German Staff has always treated the laws of war as 'laws' of very imperfect obligation, to be violated at will. The German staff officers who levy predatory fines under the pompous pretext of 'requisitions' are no better and no worse than the ordinary German requisitioning officer who does lip service to the Hague Convention by giving a receipt and then adds a forged or illegible signature. Among themselves they do not pretend that their official signatures are worth anything at all. 'Eine Quittung die sicherlich gar nichts wert ist,' writes a German officer of one of his own requisition-forms ('a receipt which is, of course, quite illusory'). Their brutality is not more revolting than their cynicism

"It is this tremendous fact—the fact that, as one of our most distinguished Ambassadors and one of our highest Staff Officers both testified to me in almost the same words, each speaking from profound experience, 'the Germans have no sense of honour'—which makes any words of criticism, any thoughts of redress, any plans for the re-establishment of international law, idle and impotent.

"Although I have some claims to write as a jurist, I see absolutely no hope of a re-establishment of a comity of European nations. I can see no way out of the present travail except an armed truce with the permanent elimination of Germany, from the counsels of Europe as its basis.

"This is not the time to develop that theme; enough if I say to the idealogues who are already talking of more Hague Conventions and a new Federal Court that in this age of iron there is no room for such academic conceptions. There can be no hope for Europe except in grinding Germany to powder, even though the task takes ten years.

"The diaries of the German soldiers in the ranks—and I have seen hundreds of them in the 'Direction du Contentieux' of the French Ministry of War—almost uniformly betray a common sentiment of lust, rapine, and ferocious credulity. Nothing is more instructive than to observe how each lays the blame for the worst outrages upon the other units, while incidentally admitting those of his own."

DRINK OR REGENERATION?

Prof. Gilbert Murray says: "When people talk of national regeneration or the reverse there is one very obvious and plain test which one looks at first, and that is the drink bill."

Lots of people have given up consuming wine and spirits altogether, following the King's example. We have made a great effort, and what is the result!

"The drink bill is up seven millions as compared with the last year of peace."

That seven millions is partly due to the increased price, but at the old prices it would still be up rather over two millions.

And ahead, at the end of all this, what prospect is there? Well, there is sure to be poverty and unemployment, just as there was after 1815.'

THE MERMAID STILL BEATS HERCULES

The Kaiser had to withdraw the medal prepared to celebrate his entry to Paris, as an interesting article in the "Strand Magazine" on German war medals shows.

Napoleon had to do the same thing. He had a medal struck to celebrate his landing in Britain—a medal celebrating the strangulation of Mermaid by Hercules. The medal was endorsed "Frappé à Londres"—struck in London—but it has not been struck yet, and Mermaid still triumphs over the Teutonic Hercules.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Captain St. J. V. Baker, 11th Lancers, died at the Civil Hospital at Delhi, yesterday of enteric fever.

The Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fleet Fund now shows a total of Rs. 1,65,081 contributed in less than a fortnight.

Mr. B. Carrick, of Madras has been asked to play in Lord Willingdon's team which is to meet the all-India eleven in the Cricket Carnival at Bombay.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed railways from the 1st April to the 20th November, 1915, are more by Rs. 87,75,598 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

The trial of the so-called golden gang of swindlers at Shikarpur has ended. The leader Ramchand has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the others to various lighter punishments.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga will come to Karachi on the 10th instant and he will preside at the conference of the Santan Dharma or Hindu Religious Conference. His Highness' visit will not, as generally supposed, be to collect funds for the Hindu University.

On the report of a Special Committee about the improvements necessary in the Punjab public library the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction a special grant of Rs. 20,000 payable in five equal instalments and to raise the monthly grant from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.

The Open All-India Tennis Tournaments, both for Singles and Doubles, will be held in Baroda on the grounds of the Lakshmi Vilas Palace from 31st January to 6th February 1916. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani have presented a challenge shield and cups for the Tournament.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Association for Higher Education of Indian Women in U. P. will be held in the Senate Hall of the Allahabad University to-morrow to consider what steps should be taken for the encouragement and expansion of female education in U.P. Sir James Meston will preside..

The total plague mortality during the week ending the 27th November was 3,673 against 5,733 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,906, deaths, Madras Presidency 132, Bengal 1, Bihar and Orissa 57, United Provinces 257, Punjab 24, Burma 88, Mysore State 110, Hyderabad State 331, Central India 153, and Rajputana 1.

Mr. A. I. Mayhew, Director of Public Instruction, C. P. and Berar, accompanied by Mrs. Mayhew, left Nagpur yesterday for Bombay for proceeding home on a year's furlough. Mr. C. W. Jones will, it is understood, officiate for him. Mr. Mayhew was accorded a hearty and cordial send off by his friends and staff at the railway station.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A TEACHER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 2.

The hearing of the Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Roy cross-examined Ramnath. He said his cousin Ramgopal was not in the C.I.D., nor was he a police informer. He never believed in committing murders but was willing to take part in dacoities which were proposed for the object of purchasing arms and subverting the Government. The project was, however, put a stop to by the arrests. Ganeshilal had told him that a Moulvie at Paharaganj wanted two men to teach him and his party how to make bombs. He knew Amirchand used to be called Masterji. There was no ill-feeling between him and Lachminarian. He saw Pratap only once. He had described him to the police as a Bengali. It was in this court he said for the first time that Pratap was not a Bengali.. He could not even definitely say whether he was a Bengali or not. His face resembled to some extent that of a Bengali.. Deb Narain, teacher, Government High School Hardoi, the next witness examined for the prosecution, deposed to the establishment of an "Anushilan Samiti" at Benares by him. Sachindra and another man.. Its name was afterwards changed.. They feared trouble when the Anushilan Samiti of Calcutta was searched. He knew a man known as Khown as Khoka whose real name was Shusha Kumar Mukerjee. The accused Jitendra, the approver Bibhuti and witness were under this man's influence and they along with others left the Y.M.A. Afterwards a split took place as he and other boys under Khokhas influence gradually changed their views of hostility to the Government.. Sachindra did not like Khokha's influence over them. He said Sachindra held the most extreme views among them. In Calcutta when Sachindra met him he asked him about one Makham Lal Sen and witness introduced him to the man. Sen had told him that his house was under police surveillence. After some further cross-examination by Mr. Chatterjee the court adjourned until to-morrow.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Corrections to the 119th list of casualties from Mesopotamia:—

Delete from "Believed killed" and insert under "Killed" 117th Mahrattas,—Lieutenant C. C. Chesney (Indian Army Reserve).

Delete from "Believed killed" and insert under "Wounded,"—Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant H. J. H. Cox.

EFFECT OF WAR ON TRADE OF INDIA.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 1914-15.

REDUCED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Department of Statistics has published a voluminous review of the trade of India in 1914-15, dividing the interval into two well-defined periods, the pre-war period of four months (April to July) and the war period of eight months (August to March). The report very justly states, that the period under review was, as regards trade, of absorbing and compelling interest.

In spite of such adverse circumstances as a partial failure of the winter rains in the United Provinces, a continuance of bank failures in Northern and Western India, and a glut of piecegoods, circumstances which were largely a legacy from the previous year, trade was in the first four months of the year under review on the whole prosperous. The south-west monsoon was good, and this gave great promise of agricultural prosperity. It is true, however, that there was a decline in imports in April, May, and July as compared with the previous year, and the trade returns of the first four months of 1914-15 tend to give the impression that the climax of the great trade prosperity of the previous two years had been already reached, as in the case of the United Kingdom where a distinct falling-off in trade became visible as early as April 1914. Trade in the pre war period, April to July 1914, was, although prosperous, somewhat below normal, and it is interesting to note that the resulting weakness of exchange made the demand for Council bills lower than is customary in these months, a fact, in view of the war, of singular good fortune since the Treasury balances in India, like those of the Presidency Banks, were high, and the financial position in India in the weeks immediately preceding the war was a strong one. At the end of July 1914, trade was still on a level that would have been reckoned extremely high in any year prior to 1912 or 1913, and owing to the propitious monsoon a good year's trade was looked on as almost a certainty. It was not to be expected that India, now linked up closely to world markets, would escape the shock of war. The effects of war on overseas, coasting, and inland trade, although less severe than in the case of belligerent and even some neutral countries, were at once considerable and far-reaching. The falling-off in value of our exports in 1914-15 was nearly as great as the entire exports of raw jute and raw cotton in 1913-14.. Exports of marchandise in the eight months, August to March, fell off as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year as follows:—from Rs. 166 crores (£110.6 millions) in 1913-14 to Rs. 95 crores (£63.3 millions) in 1914-15, or by Rs. 71 crores (£47.3 millions) or 43 per cent. Imports fell off in the same period from Rs. 127 crores (£85 millions) to Rs. 83 crores (£55 millions) or 34 per cent. When the first shock of war had spent itself, trade tended to adapt itself to new conditions, and a new equilibrium, although an unstable one, established itself after October. In order to envisage the problem and to realise the injury to our export and import trade, it is necessary to study the monthly imports and exports. Both in imports and exports the lowest figures were in September. The totals for October showed approximately the same level as those for August. Imports fell towards the end of the year from Rs. 12 crores in October to Rs. 9 crores in March. Exports, however, fell until the end of January, and the increase shown in the previols year for January over December did not take place. Exports, including re-exports, fell from Rs. 19½ crores in July to Rs. 8 crores in September—the lowest level reached in the year under review, and the lowest monthly export since September 1900. In November they had risen to Rs. 16 crores and fell off again to about Rs. 11½ crores in January. In February, notwithstanding the short number of working days, exports, including re-export, rose to over Rs. 15 crores, and in March, the last month of report, they stood at Rs. 14 crores.

REDUCING INFLUENCES.

The closing of markets on the cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, the restriction of trade with neutral nations, the scarcity of tonnage, and the dislocation of the world's exchange were the chief influences at work, which reduced the volume of India's overseas trade. Before the outbreak of war Germany both in the import and export trade was India's best customer after the United Kingdom, 10.3 per cent of the total export trade in 1913-14 going to Germany, as against 23.7 per cent to the United Kingdom, and of the import trade 6.9 per cent coming from Germany as against 64.1 per cent from the United Kingdom. The chief articles of export to Germany were foodgrains, raw cotton, raw jute, seeds, and hides and skins; and the chief imports were metals, hardware, cotton and woollen manufactures, glass and glassware, dyes, and machinery. It will be seen that the shutting-off of Indian exports to enemy countries was more serious than the closing of the import trade. This was so for two reasons:—firstly because of the greater value of the exports, and secondly because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the closing of these markets for Indian produce concurrently with the curtailment of trade with France, Belgium, and neutrals resulted in a fall in the value of important staples such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc.. The effect of war on the cotton industry of Western India is already well-known. When the war broke out there were heavy stocks of piecegoods, and a considerable amount of capital locked up in connection therewith. The world price of raw cotton fell, and the price was further threatened by the fact that the Indian crop was a good one. Government, however, decided to facilitate an extension of credit which would prevent the unloading of stocks at ruinous prices, and at the same time supply capital required for new undertakings. They arranged, as in the previous year, to place a larger portion of the treasury balances at the disposal of trade through the Presidency Banks, and also announced their readiness to make loans to the latter, if necessary, for the assistance of trade generally. The oilseed industry, especially in Madras, suffered from the cessation of demand, especially on the part of France. The stoppage in the demand for oilseeds, for example, by the mills at Marseilles, etc., which import large quantities of Indian oilseeds, especially groundnuts, which are required for the manufacture of table oil, led to a fall in the price of oilseeds. In addition to these important influences affecting the direction and volume of our sea-borne trade, there were others of almost equal importance. The necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, imposed to prevent supplies reaching our enemies through neutral countries and also to make Indian supplies more easily available for military requirements, led to the curtailment of exports, including jute (raw and manufactured), hides and skins, wool, etc. The shortage of shipping owing to the necessity of taking up vessels for military transport, the disappearance of the German mercantile marine from the seas (a loss which neutral shipping was not extensive enough to supplement), and the raids of the "Emden" also checked the free export of commodities, as did, too, the general disturbance of the world's exchanges. When all these influences have been considered, it is surprising that the shock of war did not produce a greater decrease in the total value of our import and export trade.

SUPPORT OF EXCHANGE.

On the 3rd August Government announced that they would support exchange by all the means in their power, and in pursuance of this, sterling bills on London, or "reverse bills," were sold, when necessary up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week. This was, it may be said, the first occasion on which it was undertaken beforehand to maintain sales on an ample scale. To adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements Government combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers, or in other words, provided a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. It was also arranged that bills should be payable in London 16 days after the departure of the weekly mail. This eliminated the uncertainty at the time of possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer. In view of the necessity for conserving all available resources for the support of exchange, no gold was to be issued in amounts of less than £10,000 for any individual applicant. In the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member "the object of this was to secure what we thought would be a rough test as between applications for gold for eventual remittance purposes and those which were merely for hoarding or for local requirements. This limitation, however, was defeated by various individuals and firms clubbing together so as to make between them a demand which conformed to our minimum." On the 5th August the issue of gold in India was altogether refused to private persons. Steps were also taken to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by exchanging £4 millions of silver held therein in India for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held in the Indian portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. These were, in short, the more important emergency measures found necessary at the outbreak of war.

INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

In the war period, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and Australia, India's import trade has suffered less than that of other countries. As regards exports the decrease is one of 42 per cent., as compared with 39 per cent. in the United Kingdom. The exports of foreign countries except France and Russia did not decrease to the extent they did in the case of India, while the United States of America actually increased her shipments by 2.4 per cent. The Argentine showed a decrease of about 51 per cent. in imports and 6 per cent. in exports in the nine months July to March. The results of the total trade of the year were favourable so far as India is concerned. Her import trade showed a fall of 24.2 per cent., and the only countries whose import trade suffered less were the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Australia. As regards exports, India has suffered less than the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Russia. The characteristics of the year 1914-15 may be summed up briefly as follows:—Trade in the first four months of the official year was not so prosperous as in the preceding year. There was a noticeable falling-off in imports of nearly 4 per cent. in April, 5 per cent. in May, and 3 per cent. in July. The mousoon, however, was exceptionally favourable, and at the end of July a year of favourable trade was reasonably anticipated. With the outbreak of war in August trade received a severe shock, but not so severe a shock as was expected. Emergency measures of a financial and commercial nature were quickly enacted to meet the exceptional and unprecedented events. Exports fell off, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, 45 per cent. in August, 61 per cent. in September, 54 per cent. in October, 17 per cent. in November, and 32 per cent. in December; while the percentage decreas in imports was in August 20, in September 56, in October 25, in November 27, and in December 29. After September a new, although an unstable, equilibrium was reached. In the succeeding months of the year trade continued to adapt itself more and more to war conditions.

TOTAL SEABORNE TRADE.

The total seaborne trade of British India in 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 354 crores or £236 millions as against Rs. 491 crores or £327 millions in 1913-14, Imports were valued at Rs. 167 crores or £111 millions, and exports at Rs. 187 crores or £125 millions.

The total imports of private merchandise and Government stores (excluding treasure) in 1914-15 were Rs. 145 crores or £97 millions. The total exports of Indian produce were Rs. 178 crores or £118 millions. The re-exports of foreign goods were about Rs. 4 crores, or nearly £3 millions. The total treasure imported was nearly Rs. 22 crores or £15 millions—a decrease as against Rs. 53 crores in 1911-12, Rs. 62 crores in 1912-13, and Rs. 43 crores in 1913-14. The imports in 1914-15, it may be noted, were much below those of the preceding two prosperous years, and one has to go back to the year 1911-12 for a similar total value, just as it is, in the case of exports, to go back to the year 1909-10. The total trade of 1914-15, in private merchandise, decreased 26 per cent. as against that of 1913-14, 25 per cent. in imports, 27 per cent. in exports, and 12 per cent. in re-exports. The trade in treasure declined 43 per cent. (53 per cent. in exports, and 41 per cent. in imports).

EFFECT OF WAR ON TRADE RETURNS.

In order to gauge as far as possible the dislocation of trade owing to the war, it is convenient, as already noted, to divide the year under review and the preceding year into two periods (1) April to July and (2) August to March. The loss from August to March, which may be assumed be largely, if not entirely, due to the war, was Rs. 44 crores or £29 millions in imports, Rs. 70½ crores or £47 millions in exports, and Rs. 62 lakhs or £400,000 in re-exports. The total decrease in the war period as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is Rs. 115 crores, or £77 millions. This is equivalent to a decrease of 39 per cent.

The fluctuations of the trade in staple articles of import and export during the prewar and war periods of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913-14, are noted in the margin. To sum up, it will be seen that in the pre-war period of four months, April to July, imports declined by Rs. 1¼ crores, while in the war period there was a decline of over Rs. 44 crores. Articles of food, drink, and tobacco increased by Rs. 39 lakhs in the pre-war period, but in the war period this class showed a heavy decline of Rs. 5,47 lakhs, of which sugar accounted for Rs. 4,39 lakhs. Imports of raw materials also advanced by Rs. 24 lakhs in the pre-war period, but declined by Rs. 1,48 lakhs in the war period. Manufactured articles imported declined by Rs. 2 crores in the pre-war period, but during the war period this class declined by over Rs. 36 crores. Textiles, mainly cotton goods, accounted for about a half of the whole decrease, metals, over Rs. 8 crores, and hardware Rs. 2 crores. The total exports showed an increase of about Rs. 3¼ crores in the first four months of the official year, due mainly to heavy shipments of cotton, raw, to some extent set off by restricted exports of grain, pulse, and flour. During the war period the exports declined by over Rs. 70 crores, textiles (mainly cotton and jute, raw) accounting for half of the decrease, grain, pulse, an dflour Rs. 8 crores, and seeds Rs. 11 crores. Manufactured articles exported declined by Rs. 9 crores, of which jute gunny bags and cloth and other textiles accounted for Rs. 7½ crores.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The total value of the imports decreased in all classes. The decreases with regard to sugar, were (Rs. 4,49 lakhs), provisions (Rs. 37 lakhs), and liquors (Rs. 33 lakhs), the only noticeable increases being under grain, pulse, and flour and molasses (Rs. 19 lakhs each), and tea (Rs. 4 lakhs). The decrease of Rs. 4,49 lakhs under sugar, 16 D. S. and above, is made up of Rs. 6,62 lakhs or 46.7 per cent. representing a loss on account of smaller quantity, set off by an increase of Rs. 2,13 lakhs or 28 per cent. on account of a rise in prices. The prices of molasses rose in sympathy with that of sugar. Important decreases were noticeable under precious stones and pearls, unset (Rs. 87 lakhs), coal, coke, and patent fuel (Rs. 28 lakhs), and silk, raw (Rs. 12 lakhs), while kerosene oil and raw cotton improved to the extent of Rs. 43 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. Coal from Natal, Japan, and Australia was restricted and prices rose slightly. Heavy decreases under all the principal heads, viz., cotton goods (Rs. 16,99 lakhs), iron and steel (Rs. 6,24 lakhs), other metals (Rs. 2,03 lakhs), hardware, cutlery, etc. (Rs. 2,15 lakhs), machinery (Rs. 1,80 lakhs), woollens (Rs. 1,97 lakhs), glass and earthenware (Rs. 1,18 lakhs), apparel, etc. (Rs. 89 lakhs), haberdashery (Rs. 73 lakhs), silk goods (Rs. 1,16 lakhs), dyes and colours (Rs. 76 lakhs), and toys (Rs. 21 lakhs). The only noticeable increases are under matches (Rs. 23 lakhs), soap (Rs. 8 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 5 lakhs), parts of ships (Rs. 7 lakhs), rubber (Rs. 4 lakhs), and chemicals and cement (about a lakh each). It has been stated that the trade in cotton goods was restricted owing partly to the war and the absence of tonnage, and partly to the overtrading of the successively preceding three years, as well as the diminished purchasing power of the people. The prices of manufactured cotton were, however, maintained on the level of the previous year, while those of woollen and silk goods rose slightly. The effect of the war on iron and steel prices has been somewhat irregular, and the declared unit values during the year were generally on a low level as against those of the previous year.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The total exports of Indian merchandise declined 27 per cent. as against 25 per cent. in imports. If the articles are classified into the four main groups as they are in the trade accounts, it will be seen that the decrease is contributed more or less by all classes. The contraction in class I was due to a decline in the exports of grain, pulse, and flour, amounting to Rs. 16,10 lakhs, of which rice accounted for Rs. 9,45 lakhs, wheat and flour Rs. 5,15 lakhs, barley Rs. 1,30 lakhs, and gram Rs. 39 lakhs. The exportation of wheat or wheat flour was prohibited with effect from the 28th December 1914, except to the United Kingdom or to British Possessions, the total quantity to be thus exported up to the 31st March being limited to 78,000 tons. The trade in tea and coffee was satisfactory and improved by Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs respectively. The curtailment of the export trade was most marked in class II, which represents 45 per cent. of the total. Almost all the articles showed a contraction. Textile materials accounted for a decrease of Rs. 25,72 lakhs, namely, Rs. 17,92 lakhs under raw jute and Rs. 7,55 lakhs under raw cotton. The high prices realised for jute in 1913-14 were not maintained. With large sowings in 1914-15, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was harvested, resulting in an appreciable fall in prices. Owing to the disturbed condition of the market due to the lack of tonnage, buyers were unable to take delivery under existing contracts, and the mill-owners were not ready to buy largely except at very low prices. During the last quarter of the year under review the demand for jute rose rapidly on account of the demand for bags for trade and military purposes. The position of the cotton market, as already noted, was also far from satisfactory when the war broke out, there being a glut in the piecegoods market which was accentuated by the war. With the shutting off of large foreign markets and with a promising good harvest, there was a resultant slump in the price of raw cotton. A decline in the price of raw jute, cotton, etc., restricted the purchasing power of the people and their demand for imported goods such as cotton piecegoods. India, it may be mentioned, is one, of, it not, the largest consumer of piecegoods in the world. Oilseeds accounted for a decrease Rs. 11,02 lakhs, of which Rs. 2,65 lakhs were under rapeseed, Rs. 2,31 lakhs under groundnuts, Rs. 1,63 lakhs under sesamum, Rs. 1,43 lakhs under linseed, Rs. 84 lakhs under castor, and Rs. 62 lakhs under cotton seed. The trade in seeds is mainly conducted, as noted above, with the continent of Europe, and the effect of the war was directly felt in this trade. Similarly raw hides and skins fell in value by Rs. 3,91 lakhs, manganese ore by Rs. 46 lakhs, lac by Rs. 36 lakhs, bones for manure by Rs. 30 lakhs, and coal by Rs. 16 lakhs. The only increases noticeable in this class are under rubber, raw, (Rs. 15 lakhs) and cocoanut oil (Rs. 14 lakhs). In class III the total decline amounted to Rs. 8,01 lakhs, of which cotton yarn and goods were responsible for Rs. 4,11 lakhs, gunny cloth for Rs. 2,49 lakhs, opium for Rs. 1,66 lakhs, oilcakes and coir Rs. 32 lakhs each, and tanned skins Rs. 31 lakhs. Tanned hides, on the other hand improved by Rs. 82 lakhs, indigo by Rs. 69 lakhs, paraffin wax by Rs. 15 lakhs, and saltpetre by Rs. 12 lakhs. Of these articles, indigo showed a marked rise in price in the year, due to a stronger demand for it in the absence of the dyes in the world's market, which had hitherto been supplied by Germany, the declared import value per cwt. in the case of the United Kingdom being e.g. in December £49-3s. as against £11-9s. in December 1913. Dressed hides also improved in price, although the price of skins, raw and dressed, slightly fell as compared with prices of the previous year. Opium and raw rubber fell in price. the price of coffee was lower than in 1913-14.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The movement of gold and silver coin and also bullion is of special interest in connection with currency. The imports of gold on private account were reduced from Rs. 41½ crores in 1912-13 and Rs. 28½ crores in 1913-14, to Rs. 10 2/3 crores in 1914-15. The exports on private account were about Rs. 2¼ crores, against nearly Rs. 5 crores, and on Government account Rs. 81 lokhs against *nil* in the preceding year. The *net* imports of gold thus amounted to Rs. 7 2/3 crores, against Rs. 23½ crores in 1913-14. The decrease is attributed to the fact that after the declaration of war the United Kingdom, Egypt, and Australia, in common with other countries, were occupied in conserving and increasing their stock of gold. Of the gold imported during the year, bullion, (i.e., bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold) represented Rs. 8¼ crores against Rs. 15¼ crores in 1913-14, and sovereigns and other British gold coin Rs. 2½ crores against Rs. 13 crores in 1913-14. The exports consisted of bullion and sovereigns Rs. 1½ crores each, bullion being the gold produced in Indian mines and sent to the United Kingdom for assay. Sovereigns to the the value of Rs. 81 lakhs were shipped with the Expeditionary Force.

The imports of silver on private account were Rs. 11 crores, and on Government account Rs. 3¾ lakhs, against Rs. 8 2/5 crores and nearly Rs. 7 crores respectively in 1913-14; the exports on private account amounted to about a crore of rupees in 1914-15 against Rs. 2 crores in 1913-14, and on Government account Rs. 1 1/5 crores in 1914-15 against Rs. 3 lakhs in 1913-14. The net imports of silver were approximately Rs. 9 crores, against Rs. 13 crores in 1913-14. Silver, which is not mined in India, was imported to the extent of Rs. 10½ crores in bullion, and Rs. 78½ lakhs in coin. The imports on Government account were Rs. 1¾ lakhs in bullion and Rs. 2 lakhs in coin, chiefly rupees. The exports were chiefly in the form of Government of India rupees for circulation in Ceylon, Mauritius, East Africa, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, the Persian Gulf, and the Straits. There were no exports of British dollars to China during the year.

INDIAN PRICES.

Prices in 1914-15 were of considerable importance and interest. Before the outbreak of war the prices of cereals, pulses, and oilseeds except linseed, were on the whole above the level of the previous year, while raw cotton and raw jute were below that level. After the outbreak of war the prices of country produce were unfortunately subject to great changes. The curtailment, and in some cases the complete stoppage of demand in European markets, led to a fall in Indian staples, such as rice, oilseeds, raw jute, and raw cotton. The average price of rice at the end of March 1915 was 12 per cent. lower than in the period just previous to the outbreak of war. Jawar, bajra, and maize were also cheaper on account of excellent harvests. Raw jute had fallen from the high level of the previous year to a price 33 per cent. below the level at the outbreak of war. In the same period raw cotton fell 32 per cent, sesamum 24 per cent, and linseed 13 per cent. With wheat, gram, barley, and arhar dal it was otherwise. Wheat rose in February (owing to the rise in world markets and in spite of bumper harvests) to its maximum of 45 per cent, above the level prevailing in the last fortnight of July 1914. Imported sugar and imported salt rose more than other articles of import. On 31st March 1915 Java sugar was selling in Calcutta at Rs. 11-12 annas per maund, or 74 per cent. above the level of July 1914. The rise in imported sugar was due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius sugar to the United Kingdom. Liverpool salt (ex golah) in the last week of March 1915 was selling in Calcutta at Rs. 105 per 100 maunds, or 106 per cent, above the level of the outbrak of war.

EARNINGS OF LABOUR.

From an examination of the returns of wages in selected industries, it appears that in 1915 there was an increase of two per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914. The selected industries were the cotton industry of Bombay, the woollen industry of Cawnpore, the jute, paper, and mining (coal) industries of Bengal, the tea industry of Assam, the rice industry of Rangoon, and the brewing industry of the Punjab. It is true that on the outbreak of war there was for a time considerable unemployment in the cotton and in a less degree in the jute trades. As is well known, however, the worker in an Indian factory is usually, if not always, bound to the soil by ties of affection, and returns to his home, when necessary, especially before the arrival of the monsoon to prepare the soil. The effects of unemployment are, therefore, less severe, than in western countries. After the first shock of war in August and September there was considerable activity in the jute industry, owing to the demand for bags and other jute manufactures for commercial and military purposes. Employment was good, and wages were on a high level in the woollen industry, which had large war contracts on hand. The rise in the Bombay cotton industry was 3 per cent; in the jute industry one per cent; and in the woollen industry 12 per cent. No rise occurred in the paper, rice, or coal industries in the year under review. In the tea industry there was an incease of one per cent.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 30th Nov. in the Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition, except that crops have been slightly damaged by rats in two talukas of Hyderabad and are withering in parts of Kaira. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kathiawa. Rabi sowing was in progress in Sind and the Konkan and Deccan. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of four districts in Sind and in Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Konkan, fallen in the Deccan, and were steady elsewhere.

The Government of India have received quite a large number of telegrams from public bodies and associations welcoming the appointment of Mr. Maung Kin, Bar-at-Law, to officiate as Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court vice Mr. Ormond on six months' leave. The appointment has been formally gazetted.

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ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1915

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the evening of Tuesday at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms under the presidency of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, fifteen representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee for the ensuing year in accordance with Articles XIII and XIV of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation The following are the members, ex-Officio and elected, from the province of Bombay for the year 1916:—

Ex-Officio:—(As Ex-Presidents of the Congress):—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Hon. M. D. E. Wacha and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.

Fifteen Elected:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Burgri, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Daji Abaji Kharo, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. Mathuradas Ramchand Javehri, Mr. Govind Appaji Patil, Mr. Thakorram Kapilram, and Mr. Hari Narayan Apte.

At the above meeting the following newly formed Congress organisations were duly affiliated:—1. Kaira District Congress Association; 2. Mandvi (B Ward); 3. Byculla (E Ward); 4. Fort (A Ward); and 5. North Bombay (F. and G. Wards) District Congress Committee.

STUDENTS AND THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with great pleasure that I read the suggestions of Mr. Mehta and "A College Student" in your most esteemed paper regarding students and the Indian National Congress.

May I say that Mr. Mehta's suggestion, that the Congress Committee should set apart a block for College students and issue free passes to enable them to attend the meetings of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, looks more or less an utopia? There are so many College students that to provide than all with free passes would be very difficult.

"A College Student's" suggestion that they should be accommodated in a special and separate block at reduced rates is also difficult and troublesome to the Congress Committee.

May I, therefore, humbly suggest that students on producing a certificate from their principals that they are bona-fide students of a recognized college, should be allowed tickets for reserved seats at reduced amount they purchase?

I request the Congress Committee kindly to consider this matter and do a favour to students.—Yours etc.

B. G. VASWANI.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of All-India Bhatia Conference was held on Wednesday evening at Bhatia Mitra Mandal premises, Hornby Road, which was largely attended. Mr. Madhavji Virji, Solicitor, was voted to the chair.

Mr. W. T. Halai, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Conference, laid before the Reception Committee a report of the working of the Committee, which showed that over Rs. 12,000 have been already subscribed to meet the expenses of the Conference and that further funds are being collected. The 24th, 25th and 26th of December were fixed as the days of holding the sessions of the Conference. Arrangements for the proper lodging of up-country delegates have also been made.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Gooculdas was then unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Five Secretaries were appointed for the Conference. The two Treasurers appointed by the Provisional Committee were duly confirmed and a working Committee consisting of about 35 gentlemen was appointed.

Regarding the election of the President of the Conference, opinions had been invited from different centres in India and having regard to their wishes the Reception Committee elected unanimously Dr. Hiralal Bhatia of Lahore to preside over the deliberations of the forthcoming Conference.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

The trial of the accused in the Krishnagar political dacoity case will commence shortly before the Special Tribunal. The charge sheet has not yet been submitted but enquiry is complete and the whole case is in hands of Government counsel. Of the fifteen accused nine came from Calcutta, two from Krishnagar and one each from Barisal, Comilla, Hughly and Mymensingh. Four of them are students and one school master.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of a Bengali money-lender of village Gokarna in the 24 Parganas district. About a dozen armed dacoits raided the house at night and after assaulting the inmates decamped with Rs. 3,000.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your month. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B8

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

LAKABSHA RUSTAMJI ARIA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, who convicted the appellant under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code for criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 428-3-11.

The appellant was a partner with Chughan Khooshal and Co. They started the firm under the name of S. Darabsha and Co., to do business as Commission Agents. Chughan Khooshal and Co., were the financing partners while the appellant was the working partner. The partnership began at the end of 1907. The business was in piece-goods which the firm used to procure on indent from Europe for supply to the local market here.

According to the course of business after a survey of the goods allowance was, where necessary, given to the customers here in respect of any inferiority in the goods supplied, the Home Firm being informed of such deductions. Then when the firm of M. Darabsha & Co., made its next indent for goods, the Home Firm would deduct the allowance made on the ground of inferiority or shortage. In the particular case in which this appellant was convicted, the invoice value of the goods sent to M. Darabsha & Co., was £70-13-7 but £26-5-1 were set off or deducted in respect of allowance for inferiority in previously supplied goods and £2-9-5 were also to be deducted for the Bombay firm's Commission. Thus the total deductions came to £28-14-6 which subtracted from £70-13-7 give a total of £41-19-1 and this was the sum of the draft. Now the appellant was charged with criminally misappropriating £28-14-6.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Batchelor in acquitting the accused observed:—"It is undisputed that the appellant received those moneys either directly or indirectly from Chughan Khooshal and that he retained those moneys in his possession. But it is equally clear that he made no attempt to conceal his retention. He sought to justify it by referring to the terms of the agreement between himself and Chughan Khooshal. It was indeed obvious that no attempt to embezzle these moneys could possibly have been concealed. For Chughan Khooshal & Co., had only to walk across to the bank where the money was paid to learn, if they wished to learn the exact amount of the draft which the Home Firm had drawn on the Bombay Firm. Thus it was hopeless that any misappropriation, such as here alleged, should ever pass undetected, and that seems to me to furnish one reason for supposing that no such form of dishonesty would have been attempted by the appellant. The letters exhibits 6 and 7 of July 1914 show that even then to Chughan Khooshal's own knowledge the appellant admitted that he retained these money and did so under a claim of title. If reference is made to clause 6 of the agreement of partnership it is, I think, impossible to conclude that the appellant had not some plausible ground for supposing that he was entitled to retain these sums, as Chughan Khooshal's payments had ceased from the 1st of January 1914. It is immaterial whether the amount retained exceeded Rs. 300 monthly which Chughan Khooshal was in the habit of advancing, for clause 6 of the agreement enables any partner to overdraw subject only to the stipulation that he pays interest on such overdrawals.

NO CRIMINAL DISHONESTY.

Chughan Khooshal's mehta Becharas also seems to me by his evidence to render untenable any hypothesis of the appellant's criminal dishonesty. For according to Becharas [illegible] and in his later statements, the only reason why these disputed sums were not brought to credit in the accounts was that a dispute raged between the appellant and Chughan Khooshal each of whom was demanding that the amount should be debited to him. It is necessary only to add that the accounts of this partnership which was dissolved in April 1914 are still open. Reliance was placed by Mr. Jinnah on Exhibit J, but Exhibit J does not materially differ from Exhibit I and K similar account entries appertaining to the charges on which the appellant was acquitted. Moreover, there is nothing which I can find in Exhibit J which should to the circumstance I have noted suffice to warrant a conclusion that the appellant in retaining this money did so with criminal intent. I can not concede that he mere fact that Exhibit J is in the accused's own handwriting, while Exhibits I and K are not, is of any material significance.

Having regard to the whole evidence on the record, it appears to me that the prosecution have not succeeded in showing that the appellant acted with that dishonest intent which is an essential ingredient in the offence charged. The inference, I think, rather would be that the sums of money now in question are the subject of a civil dispute between him and Changhan Khooshal as to their rights under the contract of partnership. On these grounds I think the appeal must succeed, the conviction should be set aside and the fine, if paid, must be refunded to the applicant."

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Jehangir B. Motiwala appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jinna appeared for Chagan Khooshal and Coy.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

GRIEVOUS HURT BY A TRESPASSER.

ACCUSED GETS FIVE YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* SAKHARAM LAXMAN.

The accused was charged with house-breaking by night with intention to commit theft and also of causing grievous hurt, on the 19th September.

Mr. Lalkaka appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Lalkaka in his opening address stated that one Raja Kanjee, a "kumbhar" by profession, lived in a hut near Vincent Road with his aged mother. He had gone out at night on the 19th September and on his return at about 2 o'clock in the morning he saw some one hiding in his room. He inquired who he was, when the accused (who was the person hiding) gave him two blows with a stick and then wounded him with an open penknife he had in the hand, inflicting two wounds, one in the abdomen, which caused the intestines to protrude. A hue and cry was raised, neighbours came to the assistance, two policemen ran up and arrested the accused, who had been knocked down by one Curson Kanji. Raja Kanji, the injured man, was examined and found lying senseless. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where an operation was performed on him; pneumania supervened and as his condition seemed very serious Dr. Prescott, the House Surgeon, sent for a magistrate and his dying deposition was taken down by Mr. Setalvad, the Second Presidency Magistrate. Raja Kanjee died the next day.

Several witnesses were then examined for the Crown and the dying deposition of the deceased was read by the learned Counsel. Mr. Setalvad deposed that the deceased was perfectly conscious when he made the deposition before him.

Dr. Prescott deposed to the nature of the injuries, the deceased had received and said that he died of pneumonia which had supervened. The wounds inflicted were not of themselves necessarily sufficient to cause death.

The accused in his statement to the Court, said that he went to commit theft. He had no intention of killing the deceased. But when the deceased came to arrest him, he held out the knife by which the deceased received the wounds. The wounds were inflicted accidentally, and not intentionally.

At his Lordship's suggestion, the charge of house-breaking by night was altered to that one of lurking house-trespass by night, his Lordship remarking that there was absolutely no evidence of the former offence.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of lurking house-trespass by night.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges.

The accused admitted previous convictions of theft in a building and also of the offence of house-trespass. The accused in reply to the Court stated that he was 28 years old.

Questioned by the Court as to how he had come into trouble so frequently, the accused said that he was addicted to drink and did not know what he did.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

WIFE AND HUSBAND'S FOOD.

ALLEGED ADMINISTRATION OF ARSENIC

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* RANGUBAI.

The accused in this case was a Bhandari girl about 10 or 12 years old. She was charged under section 309 I. P. C. of attempting to murder her husband Mala Vira, by administering arsenic in food cooked by her and served to him by her.

Mr. Indravadan Mehta appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patell appeared for the accused.

Mr. Mehta in opening the case for the Crown stated that the accused was charged with a very serious offence,—that of attempting to cause the death of her husband Mala Vira on 12th October 1915 by mixing arsenic in the food cooked for him of which he partook. He fell seriously ill but fortunately he did not die. The facts and circumstances of the case were as follows. The accused was married to Mala Vira when she was very young. He was now 18 years old and employed as a fitter at Messrs. Hyland & Co. He belonged to the Bhandari caste who generally do the business of selling vegetables. Twelve months ago she was sent to live at her husband's place. She was given to running away from her husband's place and the last time she ran away was three days before the attempt of which she was charged, that is on the 9th October. On October 11th she was brought back to the husband's place by her parents and uncle who punished her and who warned her not to do it again.

That night she remained at her husband's house. The next morning her husband went to his work as also the mother to hers and the accused was left in sole charge of the household. At 12-30 her husband returned, also the mother, to take their mid-day meals. The meal consisted of rice and fish. Just as the husband had eaten about a couple of mouthfuls he complained to his mother that there was a crunching sensation in the mouth. She brought him fresh rice from the same pot in which they were cooked and again he felt the same crunching sensation and also a bitter taste. The mother also felt the same sensation. The husband then went to a tea shop and ate "Bhajias" there. After about an hour he returned to his work, he felt giddy and vomited and purged four or five times and felt very ill. Her mother-in-law went to her sisters, and told her what had happened. They all returned to Mala Vira's house at 2 p.m. The accused was not there, and instead of the old food already cooked, there was food newly-cooked lying there.

Subsequently the accused who was found at Chinchpogli bridge, admitted that she had administered arsenic in the food and said that she was instigated to do so by her cousin one Saganbai who showed her some white and green powder, and told her that if she mixed that with the food, her husband would die. She then confessed that she had thrown the old food, under a tree on a footpath a short distance away from his place where it was subsequently found. This was scraped up and sent to the Chemical Analyser for analysis and the report of the Chemical Analyser showed that it contained arsenic.

Mala Virji, the husband of the accused, was the first witness called. He said that his wife came and lived at his place for short periods. They had not yet lived as husband and wife. The accused had admitted to her parents and uncle that she had administered this white and green powder at the instigation of her cousin who said that if her husband died, she (the cousin) would keep the accused in her house.

Several other witnesses were then examined for the Crown. The case is proceeding. The Sessions was adjourned to 11-30 to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 49.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report and for Final Decree.

98-06—Crawford B and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Salley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and ors, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

804-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Haji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Harji & Co, a firm, & ars, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1912-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1970-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

1074-14.—Captain & V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.

O S 1284-15—Motichand and D, Vanmali Jamnadas v. Mohanlal Dhulabhji, Pandia and Co, For settlement.

360-11.—Jehangir M & Somji, Chimabai, widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & ors, Daphtary F & D, Matubhai J & M.

559-15—Kanga and S, Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr, C P D Cunha, Nadirshaw and D, Part heard.

583-15—Rustomji and G, Jerbai widow v The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

756-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ebrahim and Co a firm v Hassonally Sullemanji, Payne and Co.

774-15—Judah and S, Rajaram Ganooji Korpe v Dinanath Damodhar Kale and anr, Manchershaw and N.

865-15—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Messrs Biharlal Kunjilal a firm, Bhai K and G.

698-15—Mudh K and Ch, Multanichand Basdevdas a firm v Rambildas Saganchand a firm, Ragh N and Co.

805-15—In person, Khatizabai widow and ors v Aimibai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co.

843-15—Mehta D and L, Mahadev Anne Kunte v Yeshwant Anna Kunte and anr, Daph F and D.

844-15—In person (a pauper), Nowroji Kaikhusru Rustomframna v Jaibai widow, Edgelow, G W and Co.

1357-14—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunes, Mulla and Mulla.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

The following list of gentlemen appointed to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates was published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" in supersession of all previous orders:—

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji, LL.B., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, LL.B., Abdur Rahman Kadvani, Khan Bahadur, Amir-ud-din Tyabji, Anandji Nanji, Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. & S., Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev, Behramji Navroji Gamadia, Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, LL.B., Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L.M. & S., Clark, H. G., Dawson, T. S., DeAlmeida, D. D., DeMonte, The Hon. Dr. D. A., M.D. (Brux), L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S., Devidas Madhavji Thakarsi, Dhanjibhai Baimanji Petit, Dost Muhammad Pir Muhammad, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, Edalji Manekji Modi, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (Edin), F.C.S. (Lond.), Fardunji Jamshedji Parakh, Fernandes, Cajetan, M.D. (Brux), L.M. & S., Framji Dorabji Framji Pande, Framroz Rustamji Joshi, Gordon, F. F., Green, W. Turner, Haig Brown, W. A., Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, The Hon. Mr., Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani, Harrison, Frank, Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala, Husainbhai Abdul Kadir Nakhuda, L.M. & S., Inglis, D. M., Jahangir Edalji Divvar, Jahangir Ratanji Dubash, Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, The Hon. Sir., Bart, Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel, Jamshedji Rustamji Desai, Khan Bahadur, Jumabhai Sheriffbhai, Kalianarama Subramana Aiyar, L.C., F.S.A.A. (Lond.), Kasimali Jairajbhai Pirbhai, Kaz Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif Londay, Kennedy R., King, Alexander Richard, Laing, A. Turner, Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, The Hon. Mr. C.I.E., Latter, W. A. M., Leslie, Melville, Madhavji Damodar Thakarsi, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Manmohandas Ramji Hora, The Hon. Mr., Mathuradas Vokaldas, McBain, The Hon. Mr. J. A. D., Mehr Ali Muhammad Fakira, Milne, J. S. Wardlaw, Moreshvar Chintaman Javle, Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji, Muhammadbhai Karimbhai, Muhammadji Haji Adam Maniar, Muller, O. V., Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S. (Bom.), L.V.Sc., (Spl), F.R.S.I. (Lond.), Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L.M. & S., Navroji Sorabji Bengali, Nissim, Meyer, Nunan, Dr. W. M.D., D. Ch., Owen, A. C., Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna, Phirozshah B. R. Modi, Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S., Rao Bahadur, Purushottam Uddhavji, Rao Saheb, Purushottamdas Mangaldas, Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarsheth, Robinson, Charles Bradshaw, Rustam Pestanji Masani, Rustam Sorabji Panvala, Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S., Saiyid Mainud-din Saiyid Husain, Khan Saheb, Salebhai C. Barodavala, Savage, T. A., Savak Ratanji Bahmanji, Savak Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. & S., Sells, A. F., Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas, Shamrao Vamanrav Maatre, L.M. & S., Shantaram Vithal, L.M., Simkin, F. H., Sitaram Keshav Bole, Sorabji Edalji Warden, Tod, A.M., Traylen, G.D., Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, Tulsidas Keshavdas, Vali Muhammad Devji, Vasantrav Anandrav Dabholkar, Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Rao Bahadur, Vithalrav Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur and Wilkinson, H. R. H.

EAST INDIES NAVAL FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

The following contributions from the Central Provinces and Berar to the East Indies Naval Fund are acknowledged. For October:—The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson Rs. 200; Jubbulpore Comforts Fund Rs. 200; Raipur Voluntary Aid Association Rs. 200; besides 200 socks and 100 mufflers.

For November:—Mr. Lowrie through Lady Robertson Rs. 100; Hoshangabad Voluntary Aid Association Rs. 100; Akola Voluntary Aid Association contributes Rs. 500 monthly to this fund.

Khandwa War Hospital has received during October and November Rs. 1,800, including Rs. 300 Sir Benjamin Robertson and Rs. 200 from Mr. C.E. Low. Hoshangabad and Khandwa Voluntary Aid Associations have promised a monthly donation of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 to hospital.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "J" that the preferential treatment shown to European and Eurasian passengers by the railway companies and the railway servants is due to the fact that this class of passengers, though travelling by the third class, know what their rights are and the moment they see the slightest tendency on the part of the railway servant to trespass on those rights they kick up a row and make things so hot for the offender that he has to yield at once. Unfortunately, this trait is lacking even amongst the educated Indians. The railway servant, therefore, terrorises them to his hearts' content.—Yours, etc.,

DESAI.

Dec. 2.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 2).

Mr. W. Meek, Consul for the Netherlands and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 29th October 1915.

Senor Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay, resumed charge of this office on the 6th November 1915.

Mr. G. R. Khatraz, Barrister-at-Law, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th November 1915.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Assistant Judge of Poona, is granted, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. P. S. Shirali, Acting Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Anant Lakshman Deshmukh to be provisionally substantive Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya on special duty seconded with effect from the 6th August 1915.

The undermentioned candidates passed, on 29th October 1915, the qualifying examination prescribed in No. 6 of the rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Subordinate Revenue Service in the Bombay Presidency proper:

Passed with credit:—Mr. Ganesh Ramkrishna Purohit, M.A., Probationer, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Ganesh Shankar Thuse, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Satara.

Passed:—Mr. Govind Raghunath Padgaonkar, Head Karkun, Commissioner, S. D.'s office.

Mr. Shrikrishna Anant Jambhekar, B.A., Probationer, Kanara.

Mr. Dattatraya Govind Shaligram, B.A., Probationer, Poona.

Mr. Govind Ramchandra Karode, Clerk, Account office, Thana.

Mr. G. V. Rajgoli, 2nd Clerk, office of the Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum.

Mr. M. R. Reuben, Head Karkun, Nasik.

Mr. Dattatraya Subrao Golikeri, B.A., Probationer, Kanara.

Mr. Krishnaji Manohar Bhatkar, B.A., Probationer, Satara.

Mr. S. B. Hubli, Probationer, Dharwar.

Mr. Shankar Wasudeo Kelkar, B.A., Karkun, Mahalkari's office, Guhagar, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Vinayak Waman Rale, Head Clerk, Alienation office, Poona.

Mr. Prabhappa Basappa Harti, B.A., Probationer, Bijapur.

Mr. Ramji Gharu Bhatkar, Shirastedar, Bhiwndi Prant office, Thana.

Mr. Manchersha Barjorji Marfatia, B.A., 4th Clerk, Commissioner, N. D.'s office.

Mr. Shankar Shivram Soman, Karkun, Mamlatdar's office, Karjat, Kolaba.

Mr. Govind Shivram Guhagarkar, B.A., Probationer, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Dinkarrao Ruderji, L.Ag., Clerk, Mamlatdar's office, Pardi, Surat.

Mr. Dattatraya Bhikaji Warerkar, Head Karkun, Vengurla, Ratnagiri.

Mr. D. G. Sakhare, B.A., Probationer, Sholapur and Mr. Mahalingappa Virappa Wali, B.A., Probationer, Bijapur.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

License to solemnize Indian-Christian marriages is granted to the following ministers of the Wesleyan Church:—Rev. Dr. Moulton, and Rev. T. H. Sheriff.

Rev. W. J. McK. Kennellly, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, to act as Archdeacon and Commissary to the Bishop of Bombay during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon C. M. Barham on leave.

The Rev. H. L. Arnould, Chaplain of Poona, to be Senior Presidency Chaplain vice the Venerable C. M. Barham proceeding on privilege leave.

The Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Mount Abu to be Chaplain of Poona vice the Rev. H. L. Arnould.

Mr. Kaikhosru Ardeshir Munshi to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Bombay Light Horse.—Francis Charles Annesley to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th June 1915.

The services of Mr. P. L. Bowers, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the General Department for work in connection with the Salsette Development Scheme.

On relief by Mr. Bowers, Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, will revert to the Public Works Department and is posted to the Architectural District. Pending the arrival of Mr. Perfect, Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, is appointed to hold charge of the Architectural District in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. Miller, Temporary Engineer, is granted, extraordinary leave without allowances for three months with effect from the 12th November 1915 or the subsequent date of relief, subject to the approval of the Government of India to the continuance of his employment from 1st January 1915 to the date of the expiry of the above leave.

The furlough portion of the combined leave granted to Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, Executive Engineer is further extended by one day.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 30th October 1915. He will take his rank on the Seniority List next below Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, L.C.E., and next above Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, passed on the 30th October 1915 an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. Gavrishankar Dullabhji Daftary, B.E., Assistant Engineer, passed with credit on the 2nd November 1915 an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, with attached duties.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. DeQuadros, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, with attached duties.

Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.T.M. & H., L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach.

Captain L.B.C. Marksman, M.B., R.A.M.C., to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. Stodart, I.M.S., transferred.

Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties in addition to his other duties, vice Major G. McPherson, I.M.S., transferred.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain G. M. C. Church, I.M.S., transferred.

Assistant Surgeon Shakir Shamsudin Mahomedi, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, vice Military Assistant Surgeon R. G. Ives, transferred.

The services of Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Mr. A. S. Manager, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay Presidency, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Railway Department (Railway Board).

Staff Sergeant (India Unattached List) George Brown, from the 10th (Prince of Wale's Own Royal) Hussars, to be Second-Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 20th November 1915.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 1.

The Barisal Special Tribunal concluded the hearing of the forty-second dacoity case in which Harodli and eight others were charged with dacoity and murder.

The prosecution case was that at about midnight the accused and others, armed with spears and lathis, raided the house of Brindaban Das of the village Dhali. The dacoits assaulted the inmates and were leaving the house with the booty when Mohesh and Abhoy, two servants of Brindaban, seized one of the dacoits. There was a fight in the course of which both servants were speared. Abhoy died on the spot while the other servant was seriously injured. The police arrested eleven men two of whom were made approvers. After examining some seventy witnesses the Court reserved judgment.

DONATION OF RS. 50,000 TO KARNATAK COLLEGE.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

It was recently announced in the papers that the Karnatak College Fund had received Rs. 50,000 as a result of the arrangement made by the late Shrimant Bhimrao Babasaheb Desai Akabarnavis in his will. In the light of further information on the subject the report appears to be incorrect. What the late Mr. Desai, who always attached great importance to the spread of education as a necessary condition to all-sided progress of the Indian people, had done that he had bequeathed a sum of Rs. 50,000 in favour of the Bombay University leaving to it complete freedom as regards its disposal.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS MISSING.

COMPLAINTS TO CALCUTTA POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Calcutta Police are receiving complaints of revolvers or pistols being lost. Mr. Simpson of the Cossipore Gun Factory, reported theft of his revolver from his quarters. In another case Mr. W. F. Floyd reported the loss of a six chambered Sebley revolver from a railway carriage while travelling from Ranaghat to Sealdah

NEW YORK TRAIN BANDITS.

EXPRESS HELD UP BY MASKED MEN.

Among several train robberies which took place in October, one of the most daring was that of an attack on a West Shore freight train and an express, within 45 minutes' run from Broadway, says a New York correspondent. The freight train was held up by several men in black masks, who evidently believed it was the express, which was reported to be carrying a large sum of money from the sub-treasury. One of the cars of the freight train was looted, the staff being forced by revolver threats to open it. Fifteen minutes later the express came along. Seeing a red signal, Engineer Nolan slowed down. Then he caught sight of the bandits on the track ahead. He threw the throttle wide open and the express dashed past, but one of the robbers grabbed for the hand grip on the tender. Nolan seized a shovel, hit him across the knuckles, and when the bandit let go and dropped to the ground the train sped out of danger.

There were six men in the hold-up party, according to the best available reports. They had a motor secluded near where the train was stopped, and after being frustrated in their attempt to rob the express leaped into the vehicle and sped away. A police search was organised, and New York detectives guarded every ferry and railroad station in Manhattan, but no trace was found of the robbers. The value of the loot taken by the bandits from the freight train was not known.

HEROIC HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

TALE OF SERBIAN VALOUR.

The "Petit Journal" publishes an account of the invasion of Northern Serbia in which its special correspondent describes the stubborn fighting which took place in the region of Palanka, between the Serbian rearguards and the enemy, who was at that time rapidly advancing on Kragujevatz. The correspondent writes:—

"Six miles from Palanka we met the retreating army and the fleeing population. Four hundred bullock wagons dragging all the baggage of the Chumania Division through the mire of the Morava valley, accompanied by flocks of sheep, pigs, ducks, and geese. The peasants followed the field hospitals. The guns were drawn by four oxen and the commissariat wagons by one instead of two. This heterogeneous mass moved slowly but deliberately and without panic. As we reached the end of the pitiful procession a mounted officer signalled excitedly to turn back, as the Uhlan patrols were not two miles away. Accordingly we left the road and turned into a wood, at the edge of which we were met by another officer who told us that he was instructed by his colonel to take me to the last Serbian position."

During the preceding hour the Serbians had lost two hills. Walking in silence the correspondent and his companion came out on to a plateau, and the officer said: "This is our last position. We are on the plateau of Ossietz. The two others that you see over there, the plateaux of Vaboratz and Michalevatz, were taken from us an hour ago."

The correspondent continues: "No soldiers were in sight. When I asked my companion: 'Where is your infantry?' he replied: 'It is coming,' and soon, from out of a little wood, came 150 men in single file, stepping calmly and proudly—all that were left to oppose the Germans. They had withdrawn from Vaboratz and crept through the wood to take up the new position and continue the desperate resistance. At a word of command they deployed, and lay down along the edge of the field. None spoke, or even looked aside, but merely loaded their rifles and waited.

"WHERE MACKENSEN IS."

"'Look, monsieur,' my companion said. 'You need no glasses! Here are the Hungarian mountains. Behind that hill is the village of Verschatt, where Mackensen is with the advance. A little further, you can see a blue line; that is the Danube. For the last 16 days, with their light and heavy guns, their bombs and their gases and balloons, they have bombarded this front. Yet they have never had against them, on a line as long as this, more than 150 men, and they have not in 16 days been able to prevent the Serbians from seeing the Danube's blue line when they raise their heads.'

"Taking my glasses, I could see about 200 Germans coming over Vaboratz—the advance guard of the invasion. Between the two plateaux shells were raining, for it is exclusively an artillery war that Mackensen is waging, and his men only advance behind a curtain of steel and explosives. Amongst 1,500 wounded Serbs there was not one but was hit with shell, and none with rifle bullets. The curtain of steel and fire was now within 50 yards of the 150, and the officer ordered them to fall back into the wood. With the same stoic silence the skirmishers took up their new places."

The writer then describes how his motor car returned by the only road that was not yet cut, and how he crossed the path of the retreat again—occasional wounded dragging themselves along with crushed arms, mangled legs and bodies, assisting each other as best they could. He spent the night at headquarters at Azania. In the morning they moved on. There was mud up, to the axles, and it was impossible to drive, so they went on foot to Palanka. The correspondent left Palanka on October 20 at noon, when the Germans were not two miles off, and they entered on the 31st—eleven days to do the distance. If the Serbians are nearly at their last gasp, they sell every mile of their country dearly.

DON'T REMAIN STOUT.

TRY THIS NEW, SIMPLE HOME CURE.

Sufferers from obesity will be interested in the following formula, which has been proved capable of reducing fat at the rate of nearly 1 lb. a day, and which is yet so simple that it can be made and used by anyone. Just get one dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract. Place the chips in a dish and pour a cupful of boiling water over them, letting them remain in it for one minute. Then strain the liquid through a cloth and mix it with the cirola bark extract. This lotion, if applied night and morning for about ten minutes, is absorbed through the pores of the skin and disperses the superfluous fat tissue, reducing weight to a surprising degree without the slightest ill effect.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

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In spite of the prices of all these articles having advanced considerably since the outbreak of the War we are offering most of our stock

AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.

Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

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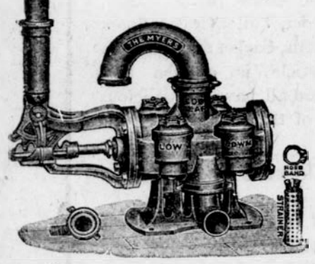

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MR. CHURCHILL AND THE DARDANELLES.

SIR F. E. SMITH'S SPIRITED DEFENCE.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE PREMIER.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the new Attorney General, presided in the Constitutional Club on November 4, over a lecture by Mr. J. L. Garvin on "The Balkans and the War." His speech was notable for a spirited defence of the Prime Minister and Mr. Winston Churchill, the latter especially from criticisms concerning responsibility for the Dardanelles expedition.

After making a half-jocular apology for lawyer-politicians, the Attorney General said: It is undoubtedly true that in the last few months this country has passed through a period of great and growing anxiety. There is a great tendency in every country—there always has been in history when nations are engaged in desperate struggles and for the moment things go badly—to single out particular men and make them scapegoats. I think it is fair in all these cases to examine dispassionately how far the logic of events, what Lord Salisbury called "the result of the stricken field," may have produced results which are lightly charged upon one statesman or another.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

I wonder how many of us, if we had been asked four months ago to forecast the military future, would ever have predicted that great retreat which it became necessary for the Russian army to make—a retreat that will live for ever in history, and a retreat solely occasioned by inferiority in the munitions of war. It was a retreat that not even the valour of the Russian soldier, unmatched in the long records of valour which this war has produced, could avert. Let it never be forgotten that that retreat, unexpected, as is well known, by the Allies, has been one which has profoundly modified the power of this Government to do that which it would have wished to do and the language that it would have wished to hold on the Near East.

Even in peace potential force must be the companion of diplomacy, and that is a thousand times more true in times of war. In time of war diplomacy counts for nothing unless it marches side by side with the triumphant assertion of material force. When the country is told that the Government has greatly failed in the Near East, I say plainly that in the crisis through which this country has passed it is certain that mistakes have been made—I daresay great mistakes have been made,—but I think that those are bold and confident men who affirm that if confronted with the recurrent difficulties which have confronted those on whom the burden of responsibility has been laid they would not have made mistakes. Let no one suppose that the present Government are unconscious of the many errors that have been made; but let us not on our part commit the unconscious error of blaming men for not procuring diplomatic victories when the only arguments which in days like these neutrals understand, were cruelly, unexpectedly, and swiftly dashed from their hands. Let us remember this lesson.

Whether the days which lie in front of us are destined to be brighter, or whether, as we should be prudent to anticipate, they are destined to be for a season darker, do not let us lightly spring to the conclusion that we shall provide any solace or any aid for the mischiefs which encompass us by looking round hurriedly inconsiderately, and even cruelly in order to find a scapegoat. If we are to be true to those who went before us, who confronted crisis which were relatively if not absolutely as grave as the crises which confront us to-day, if we are to bequeath to the future the memories of their exertions and the pride of their success, we must steel our hearts as they steeled their hearts and make up our minds that every fresh reverse and every fresh disappointment shall only find us more inexorably resolved to find a successful issue from each new difficulty as it emerges.

A distinguished Frenchman, a kindly observer and profound admirer of the English character and institutions, said to me: "This war has found for us in France our sang-froid, but I sometimes wonder whether it has not lost you yours." Let us resolve it shall do nothing of the kind, and that the indiscriminate abuse of individual statesmen at the time when it is impossible for those who are attacked to reply with any full statement of the facts is the course unworthy of the citizens of a great country.

AN ATTACK ON THE PREMIER.

The "Globe," in a leading article last night, said this of the Prime Minister:—"It will not do for him to attempt to find cover for his Government behind the rampart of the dead." In other words, it is said that Mr. Asquith is attempting to cover up the delinquencies of his Government behind the rampart of those who have died for this country. Whether you agree with the Prime Minister or disagree with him, whether you admire or do not admire his public record, he is at least a man who has grown grey in the public service, and who has contributed three brilliant sons—not soldiers until this war arose—to the trenches, two of whom have already been wounded, and all three of whom are serving in infantry battalions. He is a man who is to-day bearing a burden of responsibility the like of which has never fallen upon the shoulders of any English statesman in all the history of this country.

To say of such a man that he has attempted to find cover for his Government behind the rampart of the deal is a gross travesty of his speech and a statement which is discreditable to journalism.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE DARDANELLES.

There is another public man who in the last few months has been subjected, in the necessary ignorance in which the public has been of all the facts, to general disparagement and attack. I mean a member of this Cabinet who is known to be a friend of mine, and therefore you may listen to any observations I make about him with such qualifications as you think it right to make. Whatever failures there have been in the war, there have been no failures in relation to the navy. There have been no shortages either of shells or anything else in the navy. Some of us can remember how for a whole year before this war broke out he contended incessantly and against bitter opposition for maintaining supplies and stores for the navy in the quantities for which he had asked for them. We know to-day that the expert machine which he, aided by his expert advisers, did so much to maintain, and the very *personnel* which he created, and for the creation of which he was often criticised, to-day sands, in the phrase of his Majesty, "the sure and unconquerable shield between Great Britain and our enemies."

I think that some of those who criticise Mr. Churchill in reference to the Dardanelles campaign might have remembered that there was not one moment in which it was possible for him to reply with the true facts to the charges made in complete ignorance of those facts. I have read all the papers dealing with this matter. The Prime Minister last night in the House of Commons made it clear, what many of us have long known, that at that time when no army was available for land operations the fleet attack upon the Dardanelles was supported and recommended by the admirals on the spot, after full examination of the local position. (Voices: "Fisher," and "What about those at home?")

It was placed before the War Council, and received its sanction, and was placed before the Cabinet. I am not betraying any further secret when I say that with knowledge on the part of everybody, including those at the Admiralty, all further steps were taken during the considerable period of time which elapsed till the naval operations were abandoned. In my position I must altogether decline to enter into any controversy as to the views which may have been held by distinguished persons at the Admiralty—my case is that it is grossly unfair to put the whole responsibility upon one Minister when the whole of the Ministry at that time was equally involved.

"PIMPLE'S THREE WEEKS."

HOW JUDGE AND K.C. VISITED A PICTURE PALACE.

Amusing passages between the judge and counsel occurred, says the "Pall Mall Gazette", during the hearing of an action before Mr. Justice Younger on November 5, in which Mrs. Elinor Glyn, author of "Three Weeks," sought an injunction restraining the Weston Feature Film Company (Ltd) and Mr. George Black from exhibiting a cinematograph film known as "Pimple's Three Weeks—Without an Option."

Mr. Clauson, K.C. (for plaintiff), explained that there was an authorised film of "Three Weeks," as well as the caricature complained of.

Mr. H. Terrell, K.C. (for the defence), contended that copyright could not preclude anybody from caricaturing a serious work.

On a suggestion that he should see the two films, his lordship remarked, amid laughter, that, if necessary, "we will all go together."

Mr. Clauson: Has your lordship ever been to a picture palace?

His Lordship: Yes, Mr. Clauson; you and I went together to one in Brussels. (Loud laughter).

Mr. Clauson: I thought your lordship would have had sufficient tact not to mention that incident. (Laughter).

Mr. Terrell pointed out, in the course of the case, that whilst there was a Swiss cafe scene in plaintiff's film, his scene was laid at Lockhart's, where the Princess and costers drank coffee and ate "doorsteps." (Laughter).

His lordship, who remarked that he had looked at the book, said that the plaintiff had no copyright except in the sparkle or bouquet of the book, and it was the rest the defendants had taken. As soon as one erotic novel was published there could never be another if Mr. Clauson's argument held good.

Mr. Clauson, read a synopsis of "Pimple's Three Weeks", and his lordship observed that it was more like a libel than infringement of copyright. If any one read the book, and was induced by the title of the film to go to the performance, would he not be entitled to have his money back? (Laughter).

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SHIP CHASED BY AEROPLANES

IRISH CAPTAIN'S FINE SEAMANSHIP.

British merchantmen crossing the North Sea have been free from hostile attacks for several months past, but on November 5 the Cork Steamship Company's boat Dotterel, from Liverpool, was attacked by two large German aircraft—an aeroplane and a waterplane.

The Dotterel, commanded by Captain Kelly, was in the neighbourhood of the North Hinder on the way to Rotterdam when the aircraft were sighted. Captain Kelly, a jovial Irishman, accepted the situation with imperturable good humour, which was shared by the crew. "My men were more interested than alarmed," said Captain Kelly, "and none thought of taking shelter below."

"The aeroplanes hovered directly over the ship, and we started firing at them with two rifles." The airmen replied first with bombs, and then with Maxim fire. Steering a zig-zag course at full speed the Dotterel dodged several bombs, which, however, came unpleasantly near, a ventilator and a lifeboat being partly wrecked by a bomb which glanced off the side of the ship and exploded.

After dropping the bombs the aeroplanes trained maxims on the steamer, and Captain Kelly sent up rockets to frighten them. This ruse was immediately successful, for no sooner did the first rocket explode than the German airmen sheered off. The Dotterel had withstood their attacks for forty minutes. Only when the steamer arrived at Rotterdam was it discovered that some steam pipes of the deck winches were pierced by Maxim bullets and the hull of the ship riddled in several places. A stoker declared that he heard the rattling of bullets in his berth, but could not account for the mysterious noise. The skilled seamanship and coolness of Captain Kelly, who was congratulated on his arrival, were too much for the German airmen. "The Germans were frightened away by a Fifth of November display," said the captain, laughing heartily.

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